The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,925—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1883.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF INTENDED DEPARTURES, 1884.

Date	Steamer	Tons	H. P.	Captain.
L. 4th Jan.	Nepaul	3536	600	H. Wyatt.
— 11th „	Lombardy	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
L. 18th „	Kaisar-i-Hind	4023	700	E. G. Stead.
— 25th „	Gwalior	2733	500	M. deHorne.
L. 1st Feb.	Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons.
— 8th „	Surat	3142	530	C. R. Edwards.
L. 15th „	Hydaspes	2984	500	G. Scrivener.
— 22nd „	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.
L. 29th „	Brindisi	3542	550	J. Orman.
— 7th Mar.	Cathay	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.
L. 14th „	Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole.
21st „	Lombardy	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
L. 28th „	Ganges	4196	750	W. B. Andrews.
— 4th April	Bokhara	2932	500	H. Weighell.
L. 11th „	Clyde	4124	750	E. M. Edmond.
— 18th „	Surat	3142	530	C. R. Edwards.
L. 25th „	Sutlej	4194	750	A. H. Johnson.
— 2nd May	Gwalior	2733	500	M. de Horne.
L. 9th „	Thames	4101	750	W. D. Anderson.
— 16th „	Cathay	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.
L. 23rd „	Rohilla	3500	700	W. Barratt.
— 27th „	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.

L. Through steamers to London.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th November, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare via Modane and Paris, will shortly be issued in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, at the following rates :—

First class .... Rs. 750.
Second class .... Rs. 400.

Return Tickets to and from London by the same route :—

AVAILABLE FOR THREE MONTHS.

First class .... Rs. 1,130.
Second class .... Rs. 690.

AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.

First class .... Rs. 1,250.
Second class .... Rs. 740.

The journey from Bombay to London by this route occupies 18 days.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

N. B.—The above arrangement will commence as soon as Quarantine is removed at Brindisi.

Bombay, 21st November, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1883. FRIDAY.
L. THAMES	4101	750	W.D Anderson	7th Dec.
— CATHAY	2983	500	W.M. Robbie	14th „
L. VERONA	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	21st „
— BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	28th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
BRINDISI	3542	550	J. Orman	14th Dec.
ASSAM	3041	500	E. Ashdown	28th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 6, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class	R 500	Including wines.	I Class	R 520	Including wines.
II do.	340		II do.	350	
III do.	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free ; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

HINA, on Saturday .... 1st Dec., 1883
INGAPORE to sail on or about the 15th of Dec. 1883

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available 17 days,

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route. R 95	Brighton Route	R	0
„	II do.	do. 70	do.		8
From Naples.	I do.	do. 145	do.		0
„	II do.	do. 105	do.		5

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

Bombay, October 16, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
MONTHLY STEAMERS
LLES.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on TUESDAY, 4th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on SATURDAY, 8th December, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 6th December, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th November, 1883.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND CO.'S SYRUPS OF LEMON AND GINGER.

Pints 12 Annas, quarts Re. 1-4 cash.
BY THE DOZEN AT WHOLESALE RATE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.

COMPOSED entirely of vegetable substances. It acts as a mild stimulant to the liver when sluggish, and will be found very beneficial in cases of Flatulence, Headache, Costiveness and other derangements of the stomach and bowels.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8 and 2-8 cash.

PREPARED BY
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STILTON CHEESE.

Special cold-weather shipments now arriving.

STILTON CHEESE.
ROQUEFORT CHEESE.
GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE.
DUTCH CHEESE.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

POCKET SPIRIT FLASKS.

STOUT glass bodies, half morocco leather-covered, with metal drinking cups and screw tops.

BRITANNIA METAL CUP AND TOP, From Rs. 2 to Rs. 5.
BRITANNIA METAL CUP AND TOP, with Shoulder Strap. From Rs. 5 to Rs. 8.
ELECTRO-PLATED CUP AND TOP, From Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.
ELECTRO-PLATED CUP AND TOP, with Shoulder Stray. From Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.
CHASED AND FIGURED PLATED CUPS. Gilt insides, plain tops, suitable for presentation. From Rs. 8 to Rs. 12-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

ABDOMINAL BELTS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, HERNIA TRUSSES

OMINAL BELTS,
nts.

RS

S.
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c Wristlets.
AR TRUSSES.
LAR TRUSSES.
RN TRUSSES.
USSES.
RUSSES.
NCIPLE TRUSSES.

D CO., Ld.,
AND POONA.

ING-CASES,

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
riety, es or from	2 0	to 10 0
n's „	1 0	to 4 0
LING Mili- b from	10 0	to 15 0
f Hair- Comb, h from	18 0	to 24 0
Ivory rom	30 0	to 75

OLD IRISH WHISKY.

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of SCOTCH WHISKY (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY, which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER and Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure malt spirit only-distilled from the finest grain or malt ; is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Per 1 dozen case, cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS & NEWSAGENTS,
BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
IMPORTERS OF

Drawing Materials, Mathematical Instruments, Presentation Goods (Fancy Articles), Xmas, New Year, Birthday and Wedding Cards, Silk Book Markers, Letts's Diaries, &c., &c., &c.,

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS,
MEADOW STREET AND HUMMUM STREET, FORT ;
Opposite Jumah Musjid, Baharkote.
POONA :—EAST STREET.

TASMANIA JAMS, TASMANIA JAMS, TASMANIA JAMS.

ANOTHER LARGE SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED
From the well-known Manufacturers,
MESSRS. JOHNSON, BROTHERS & Co.,
of Hobart Town.
Apply to

W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes-street, Fort ; Cumballa Hill, and
Opposite Crawford Market.

"VICTORIA" APERIENT WATER.

The best and Strongest Natural Aperient.

ONE Bottle of "VICTORIA" is equal in its effects to two of other Bitter Waters—hence it is cheaper.

O. WIDMAN, M. D., says :— "Victoria" water is highly efficacious, produces no uneasiness, and even a small dose of it will act more rapidly than any other water of the kind

SOLD IN BOTTLES. PRICE ONE RUPEE.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA,
BHOODWAR PEIT, POONA CITY
AND
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY, BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND BOILER-MAKERS, &c.

WE are prepared to submit Plans and Estimates for all kinds of STRUCTURAL IRON WORK (and to erect the same in any part of India) also STEAM LAUNCHES of low draft and BOATS of all kinds. PORTABLE and FIXED ENGINES, PUMPS, ROLLED IRON BEAMS, IRON PLATES, BARS, ANGLES and TEES, CORRUGATED IRON, &c., can be supplied from our Stores in Bombay, or if the required sizes are not in stock, they can be imported expeditiously.

Full particulars of our Stock, and of Specialities made by the Company, will be found in our Catalogue just published, which will be sent on application as well as our Monthly Price-List of Goods subject to fluctuation in price.

FINLAY, MUIR AND CO.,
AGENTS,
FORBES-STREET.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.

BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART
BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK :—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
anks's Cornish Boilers.
P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
wts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.
inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
ce, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
ines.
and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
er Tools.
ixed Mortar Mills.
Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
nd Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
RRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
f a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS
OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

ARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOBMAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street,
POONA.

43, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them ; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE, WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices :

	WITH KEYS.	KEYLESS.
Silver.		
Hunting	Rs. 30 to Rs. 80	Rs. 55 to Rs. 160
Half-hunting	„ 35 to „ 85	„ 60 to „ 180
Crystal face	„ 40 to „ 80	„ 60 to „ 150
Gold.		
Hunting	„ 65 to „ 315	„ 160 to „ 375
Half-hunting	„ 85 to „ 325	„ 180 to „ 400
Crystal face	„ 70 to „ 320	„ 200 to „ 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year,* so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS FOR HOME AND INDIA.

CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS.

NO other presents will be more highly appreciated by friends and relatives in Europe and India during the ensuing 'Xmas Season and on New Year's day than tidy small parcels of the well-known INDIAN TEAS of MORTON, MAJU & Co. (from Holta and Col. Hawes' Gardens). Our patrons are requested to send their orders to be registered for parcels of any size. Price Lists on application.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

~~NOW READY~~

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1884. | LETTS'S DIARIES, 1884.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK TO THE PUNJAB.

Price Rs. 9-8, post free Rs. 9-14.

	Rs.	A.
Caldecott's The Fox Jumps over the Parson's Gate	0	10
Caldecott's The Frog he would a Wooing Go	0	10
Caldecott's Hey Diddle-diddle Picture-book containing the Milkmaid, Hey Diddle-diddle, and the above two	3	4
Encyclopœdia Brittanica Vol. 16	18	12
Woodhead's Practical Pathology	15	0
Lucile. By P. Meredeth (the Earl of Lytton). Cloth Rs. 2. Cloth gilt	3	0
With Clive in India. By G. A. Henty	3	12
Life of Goethe. By Heinrich Duntzer. Illustrations and facsimiles. 2 vols	13	4
Greenaway's Calendar 1884	0	10
English as She is Spoke, 2nd part	0	10
Old World Idylls. By Auston Dobson	3	12
An Autobiography. By A. Trollope. 2 vols.	13	4
Shakespear's Works. Now complete in 12 volumes. (Parchment Library) each	3	12
A Short History of our own Times. Abridged from the large edition, in 1 volume. By J. McCarthy	3	12
How to use our Eyes. By J. Browning	1	0
In the Company's Service. A Reminiscence	6	12
Dr. Corpus's Class. A Series of Nine Lectures on the Human Body	0	10
Flowers and their Pedigrees. By G. Allen	4	12
Dumas' Annuaire Illustre des Beaux Arts, &c.	3	4
O'Donovan's Merv. A Story of Adventure and Captivity. (Epitomised from the Merv Oasis)	3	12
Ed. Arnold's Indian Idylls	4	12
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Richardson's Field of Disease. A Book of Preventive Medicine	15	12
Miss Thackeray's A Book of Sibyls. Mrs. Banbauld, Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Opie, Miss Austen	4	12
Du Moncel's and Geraldy's Electricity as a Motive Power. (113 Engravings)	4	12
Percy Greg's without God. Negative Science and Natural Ethics	7	8
Von Meyer's Organs of Speech. (International Scientific Series.)	3	4
The Science of Food. By L. M. C.	1	0
Notes on the Caucasus. By "Wanderer"	5	12
Cassell's Popular Educator. Vol. 5. (Just ready). 1 to 4 also in stock. Each	3	4
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Fulton's How to Train a Company. A Book of Reference for Officers, in accordance with G. O. 50, 1803	1	0
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Ashton's Humour, Wit, and Satire of the Seventeenth Century	4	12
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Holmes' Surgery. A System of Surgery, Theoretical and Practical. 3 vols	53	0
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Money's Tea : Cultivation and Manufacture. 4th edition	6	12
The Development of the Mineral Resources of India. By A. N. Pearson	1	0
MacGregor's Organisation and Valuation of Forests on the Continental Systems, in Theory & Practice.	10	0
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Eminent Women Series—		
Mary Lamb. By Mrs. Gilchrist	2	4
Emily Bronte. By M. F. Robinson	2	4
Ivatt's Carrier's Law, relating to Goods and Passenger Traffic on Railways, &c,	15	12

	Rs.	a
Paris Herself Again. By G. A. Sale. New cheaper edition	2	4
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New Volumes of Brackenbury's Military Handbooks : Elements of Military Administration. Part I. Permanent System	4	12
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Lady Margaret's Sorrows. By C. Macdowall	2	
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The Princes—A Medley. By A. Tennyson. Illustrated and Ornamented	13	4
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Langes' German Composition	3	0
Professional Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers. Vol. 8, 1882	7	8
Romantic Stories of the Legal Profession	4	12
Phipson's Animal Lore of Shakespear's Time	5	12
Illustrated Manual of Object Lessons	2	4
Steer's How to Cure and Avoid Indigestion, and other Chronic Diseases, according to the Bible	1	0
Selections from Cowper's Poems. (Golden Treasury Series)	3	0
Routledge's Every Girl's Annual, Illustrated, 1883	3	12
Routledge's Every Boy's Annual, Illustrated, 1884	3	12
Little Wide Awake, Vol. for 1884. Cloth Rs. 3-4. Boards	2	4
The Sunshade, Muff, and Glove. By Octave Uzanne. Illustrations by Paul Avril	20	0

NEW NOVELS.

Judy's Annual, 1884	0	10
Hood's Comic Annual, 1884	0	10
Deprose's Annual, 1884	0	10
The Head of Medusa, by G. Fleming	1	4
Paul Foster's Daughter, by D. Cook	1	4
Little Loo, by W. Clark Russell	3	12
The Golden Shaft, by Chas. Gibbon	2	4
Missing, by M. C. Hay	1	4
Social Zoo, Ist series	2	4
Women are Strange, by J. W. Robinson	3	12
Round the Galley Fire, by W. Clark Russell	3	12
A Pair of Madcaps. A Story of Impulse, by E. Warren (Judy Books)	0	10
Shandon Bells, by W. Black	3	12
Regimental Legends, by J. S. Winter	2	4
Gideon Fleyce, by H. W. Lucy	2	4
A Great Treason. A Story of the War of Independence, by Mr. A. M. Hoppus, 2 vols.	6	0
From Midnight to Midnight, by M. Collins	1	0
The Wizard of the Mountain, by W. Gilbert	1	4
Our Lady of Tears, by Leith Derwent	1	4
Transmigration, by M. Collins	1	0
Family Herald Library of Fiction, Part VII.	1	4
Family World, vol. 2	2	4
You Play Me False, by M. Collins	1	4
Blacksmith and Scholar, by M. Collins	1	4
Village Comedy, by M. Collins	1	4
A Wandering Heir. By C. Reade	1	4
A Simpleton	1	2
Val Strange. By D. C. Murray	2	4

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIAMOND PENDANT (Lolucklı Brilliant cut) slightly flat weighing about 32 to 32¼ Ruttees, valued at about Rupees Thirty Thousand (30,000) has been lost from a Diamond Necklace of HIS HIGHNESS SAYAJEE RAO MAHARAJAH, Gaekwar of Baroda, on or about the 30th October 1883.

A reward of Rupees Five Thousand (5,000) Babashai will be given to any person, restoring the same or giving information that would lead to the recovery of the same.

M. P. TUBACK,
Police Superintendent.

City Police Office, Baroda, 4th November, 1883.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is PROPOSED to add the article "MAIZE" to the Bombay Tonnage Scale, and that the measurement of it will be tested in the Godown of Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS, at Carnac Bunder, on SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1883, at 12 o'clock noon.

Masters of vessels are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, Nov. 27, 1883.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1883, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

I. To alter the rules with respect to the election of the Committee to the following effect :—That the Deputy Chairman be elected specially by the new Chairman and the retiring Committee, and that it is desirable that he should be a merchant ; and, if carried, to make such alterations in the rules under Rule VII. as may be necessary.

II. To alter Rule V. reducing the subscription of each firm or member of the Chamber from Rs. 20 to Rs. 15 per month.

III. To confirm sundry additions and alterations in the tonnage scale, in accordance with ascertained measurements.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Nov. 26, 1883.

FOR THE PRESS.

WANTED, a SUB-EDITOR. Must be thoroughly competent for the subordinate work of a daily newspaper office, and a *verbatim* short-hand Reporter. Unexceptionable testimony to personal and professional character indispensable. Salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 a month.

Apply to the MANAGER, *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the registered offices of the Company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th December, at 1 p.m., for the disposal of the following business :—

1. To receive the directors' report and the audited accounts, together with the balance sheet and profit and loss account.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. And such other business as the Chairman may bring forward.

BENN, ASHLEY & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 12th December, both days inclusive.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
HAVE REMOVED
TO
No. 6, HORNBY-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCOOL

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA...............LESSEE.

THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND MATINEE OF
HASELMAYER'S WONDERS.
To commence at 3 p.m.
SPECIAL SELECTED PROGRAMME.

Admission Rs. 2. Children half price all over the house. For reserved seats and Boxes taken at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. Same charge as in the evening.

THIS SATURDAY NIGHT,
GRAND SENSATIONAL SEANCE
OF
PROFESSOR AND MADAME
HASELMAYER.
FOR THE FIRST TIME.
MADAME HASELMAYER
in the incomprehensible
CRYSTAL CABINET MYSTERY.
ALSO
FOR THE FIRST TIME.
PSYCHO! PSYCHO!

The most marvellous figure ever brought into public notice; which will play a correct game of whist with three gentlemen.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open half an hour previously.
Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS.

THE LARGEST TROUPE OF HORSES, DOGS, AND MONKIES.

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 1ST DEC., 1883,
AND BY SPECIAL DESIRE,
FOR NATIVE FAMILIES,
ON 2ND DECEMBER, SUNDAY AFTERNOON,
AT 3 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Reserved seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

S.S. "RYDAL HALL" ARRIVED, 30TH NOVEMBER.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal; otherwise no claim will be admitted.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time will be landed at their risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th November, 1883.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of LALLJEE KESOWJI SHAW, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD WEDNESDAY in the month of December next is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a first dividend of eight and a half per cent.—Dated this 28th day of November, 1883.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 29th day of November, 1883.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of RATIONS, CLOTHING, BEDDING, COOKING UTENSILS, MEDICINES, COCOANUT-OIL, &c., for the inmates of the DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL and REFORMATORY INSTITUTION for one year, from 1st January 1884, will be received by the undersigned up to 15th December 1883. No Tender will be received after that date.

2. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

3. Particulars regarding the articles to be supplied and the conditions of the agreement can be learnt on personal application to the undersigned at his house, No. 109, Kalbadevi Road, between 7 and 9 a. m. every day.

4. Tenders should be submitted in the form, which will be supplied by the undersigned on application on payment of a fee of one Rupee. Tenders in other forms will not be attended to.

5. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest nor any tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

By order of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution,

NARAYEN PANDURANG, Secretary,
D. S. I and R. Institution.

Bombay, 30th Nov. 1883.

COMPOUND ESSENCE OF
INDIAN BAEL-FRUIT.

A NEW but specific and unfailing remedy for acute and chronic Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints. It is chiefly composed of Indian Bael-Fruit Essence and other Medicines recommended for the cure of these Diseases.

Per bottle As. 8, 14, and Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENUINE DALMATIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

FATAL TO ALL INSECTS.

HARMLESS TO DOMESTIC AND HIGHER ANIMALS.

THIS new preparation is sovereign and effective in destroying Bugs, Fleas in Dogs, Flies, Beetles, Ants, and all other insects.

DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER IS DECIDEDLY SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS EVER KNOWN.

Per tin Annas 8 and Re. 1.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.

RICH TOILET SOAPS.

A PARCEL of the following extra Highly PERFUMED SOAPS has been received by the undersigned:—

		per case of 3 tablets
ATKINSON'S Jockey Club	Soaps	...Rs. 4
„ Ess. Boquet	ditto.	.. „ 4
„ Frangipani	ditto.	.. „ 4
„ Otto Rose	ditto.	.. „ 4
„ White Rose	ditto.	.. „ 4
„ Millefleur	ditto.	... „ 4

NOTE.—The above are beautifully perfumed, pure and perfect Toilet Soaps; and being prepared with pure materials are strongly recommended for healing, preserving, and beautifying the skin.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.

SWEET SCENTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

THE following kinds are generally kept in stock, manufactured by Atkinson, Lubin and Piesse Lubin, &c., &c.:—

AU CHAMPACCA DE LAHORE,

Opoponax.
Ylang Ylang.
Forget-me-not.
Kiss-me-sweetly.
White Rose.
Rose.
Ess Boquet.
Violette.
Lily-of-the-Valley.
D' Heliotrope.
Jasmin.
Princess Beatrice.
Prince of Wales.

Jockey Club.
Tubereuse.
Kiss-me-quick.
Honeysuckle.
Blush Rose.
Provence Rose.
Sweet Briar.
Wood-Violet.
Prize-Medal Boquet.
Eau-de-Portugal.
Princess Alice.
Empress Eugenie.
Bridal Boquet.

BOQUET DE LA REINE VICTORIA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR
GREETING
CARDS.
A LARGE AND SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT.
FROM ANNAS TWO AND UPWARDS.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR
1884.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND CAFE AND RESTAURANT.

BILLIARDS!!!
The Billard Room is the most spacious and best provided in Bombay.
BREAKFASTS.
SUPPERS. TIFFINS. SUPPERS.
DINNERS.
Refreshments ready at all hours.
WINES, BEERS and SPIRITS, of the very best brands only, kept in stock.
WHISKIES of all the favorite blends.
The coolest and pleasantest resort in Bombay.

EDMUND FUCHS,
Manager.

KILMARNOCK FORAGE CAPS FOR SALE.

Apply to
WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.
Muster sent on application.

MOST SECURE AGAINST
FIRE AND THIEVES,
CHUBB'S NEW PATENT
SAFES.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, BOMBAY.
A few places from the *Times of India* buildings.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of certain MASONRY WORKS of the NIRA CANAL in the Baramati and Sunsur sub-division.

Plans, specifications and conditions of contract can be seen at the Office of the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Nira Canal, Virwady, near Shirwal, and any other information regarding the contract and blank forms of tender obtained on application.

Tenders will be received in duly sealed packets up to the 3rd January 1884 at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Nira Canal, at Virwady, near Shirwal.

Acceptance of the tender will rest with the Executive Engineer on receipt of authority from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

J. E. WHITING, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Nira Canal.

Executive Engineer's Office, Nira Canal, Virwady near Shirwal, 28th November, 1883.

NOTICE.
FROM THE DIRECTOR of the INDIAN MARINE—
No. 5692 of 1883-84.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay, up to 12 noon of the 3rd January 1884 for the supply by Contract of "MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES" for one year from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885, or until the date of sanction by Government of new Contracts for the year 1885-86.

2. Printed form of Tender and Schedules of the articles to be supplied can be obtained at the office of the Marine Storekeeper. No Tender in any other form will be accepted. Tenderers must distinctly understand that any alteration or erasure in figures, &c., once entered in the three last columns of the Schedules, viz:—"Tendered rates," "Per" and "Amount at the tendered rates" or omission of totals will render the tender *informal* and lead to its rejection.

3. Tenders to be superscribed, "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous articles."

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

5. Parties may tender for one, or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

6. Parties must show in the Schedules the rates, &c., at which they tender to supply, each and every article comprised in one or as many complete classes as they intend to tender for.

7. Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bombay for the amount required to be deposited as shown in the schedules.

8. Each Tenderer must be prepared to supply all articles equal to the samples produced by the Marine Storekeeper of this yard, which are sealed and kept in his office for their inspection, and to abide by the conditions specified in the form of Tender.

9. No reason will be assigned by Government for rejection of any tender.

10. Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain at the office of the Marine Storekeeper any further information they may require in connection with the Contract.

J. HEXT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 16th Nov. 1883.

NOTICE.
FROM THE DIRECTOR of the INDIAN MARINE.
No. 5683 of 1883-84.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay, up to noon of the 4th January 1884 for the supply by Contract of TONNAGE and LABOUR for LANDING, SHIPPING and TRANSPORTING COAL, COKE and STORES at Bombay for one year, from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885, or until the date of sanction by Government of new Contract for the year 1885-86.

2. Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain on application at the office of the Marine Storekeeper, printed form of Tender and Schedule, and any other information they may require connected with the Contract and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their tender being treated as *informal*.

3. Tenders to be superscribed, "Tenders for the supply of Tonnage and Labour."

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

5. Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 2,000 (two thousand) required as deposit.

6. No reason will be assigned by Government for rejection of any tender.

J. HEXT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 16th Nov. 1883.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator General or of Estates which have come under his charge:—

JAMES POWER, late clerk in the Goods Department, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.
J. NAGGS, late Ticket Collector, G.I.P. Railway, Sukker.
MATHIAS PEREIRA, late of Bombay, Goanese Inhabitant.
JAMES ROLSTON, late a Fitter, G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawal.
HENRY HISS, late of Calcutta.
DAVID HALLIDAY, late Superintendent, School of Industry, Rutnagherry.
ANTHONY VINCENT VAZ, late a Goanese Inhabitant of Amraoti.
PAUL GANESH RAO, late Native Student, St. John's Mission House, Mazagon.
CHARLES HENRY SEDDON, late a Lieut. in H. M.'s 5th Regt. B. N. L. I.
JOHN MAYBURY, late Engineer, Bechardas Spinning and Weaving Mill, Ahmedabad.
FRANCIS HASTING TOONE GORDON CUMMING, late a Major in the Bombay Staff Corps.

ALL persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estate will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 26th November, 1883.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 10th December, 1883, at 3 p. m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Election of Auditors.

2. Sanction to be asked, as recommended by the Town Council, to the payments, amounting to Rs. 14,348-12-9, from Surplus Cash Balance, as per details already submitted to the members of the Corporation.

3. Sanction to be asked as recommended by the Town Council, to a grant of Rs. 750, from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the cost of illuminating and decorating the Municipal Office building, on the arrival of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

4. Sanction to be asked to the writing off, as loss, of Rs. 893-8-0, being the book value of 14 bullocks that died, and 2 that were destroyed, (total 16,) during the quarter ending 31st August last.

5. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner forwarding final and detailed plans and estimates of (A) the first drainage section house connections (without privy fittings), and (B) shaft ventilator, and asking for final and formal sanction of the Corporation thereto.

6. Letter from Messrs. Ragoba [illegible] Crustnajee, Purushram Wassoodewjee and other inhabitants of Parel Village, complaining of the want of drainage in the said village, and soliciting the Corporation to take the matter into their favourable consideration by sanctioning the construction of drains in that village.

7. Letter from His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, thanking the Corporation for their address of welcome presented by that body to His Royal Highness on the 21st November 1883.

8. Notice from E. F. Underwood, Esq. of his intention to ask the Municipal Commissioner to state (1), Whether he has received any complaints about the insanitary condition of the drains in Mandvie, Marine Lines, and Sonapoor? If so, when? and what steps were taken to remedy the evils? (2). Whether the Health Officer has made any report regarding the insanitary condition of the above drains? If so, when? and what steps has he taken?

By order of the Chairman,

SORABJI NAVAROJI COOPER,
Actg. Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and
Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 30th Nov. 1883.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid, with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a small but very desirable BUNGALOW in healthy part of Mazagon. Rent only Rs. 75. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
9, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO BE LET, a furnished TOP FLOOR in Hornby Row, Fort, with a cook-room on the top. Rent only Rs. 100. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
9, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, spacious and lofty ROOMS in Church-Gate Street, Fort, Rent only Rs. 55. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
9, Hornby-row, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAWABAI, wife of SALLAY MAHMUD HAJEE ELLIAS, and BAI HALEEMABAI, widow of SEEDICK HAJEE ESSA, have contracted to SELL to MEMON HASSUM AHMED alias DADA, the hereditaments and chawls described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim in, to or against the said hereditaments and chawls or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise are hereby required to give notice in writing of such interest or claim to the undersigned at their office, No. 5, Church gate-street, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days, from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to such claims.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, hereditaments, chawls or buildings built thereon, situate on the north side of the Cross-road in first Coombharwada-street without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 158, 159, and 160, and under Pension Tax old No. 14 and new Survey No. 2154, containing by admeasurement 984 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Hajee Joosub Noor Mahomedanee, on the west by the new Memon Wada-street, on the north by the property of Loobar Nursey Premjee, and on the south by the said first Coombharwada-street.—Dated this 30th day of November, 1883.

BOMONJEE & HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WARRANTY!—Our SINGER SEWING MACHINES are far Superior to all others in quality, material, workmanship, and finish. To insure a yealy good and serviceable instrument the public will do well to inspect our stock.—H. A. GEYER and Co., 7, Hornby Row, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

JUST RECEIVED HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES. Ess. Bouquet, White Rose, Jockey Club and New Mown Hay. Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SALESMAN WANTED.—None need apply who has not had previous experience. Salary Rs. 4. T., *Bombay Gazette*.

LIPP'S PIANO, specially imported by Mr. Neuberg, for SALE by auction this day, at Admiralty House, Middle Colaba.

NOTICE.—We have REMOVED our office to No. 30, Elphinstone Circle.—R. LUPI & CO. Bombay, 1st December, 1883.

FOR SALE, a handsome grey ARAB HORSE, 6 years' old, height 14¼, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.—C. STEPHENS & Sons.

TURKISH DELIGHT, Jujubes, Comfits, ICE CREAM, Pastry, Biscuits, Ham Sandwiches, Draught Beer, at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS in great variety, also specially selected packets of 6 cards for Re. 1. Provision Cash Stores.—W. J. ESSAI.

YOUR missing letter of October 31st has turned up all right, my darling, So make your mind easy. All well. No news.—Yours ever CONSTANT.

A SHOP has been OPENED near the Crawford Market and Cash Bazaar for the sale of CEYLON LACE of all sorts and pattern, &c.

CANVAS FOR SALE.—Messrs. David Corsar & Son's, Arbroath, Boiled Navy Canvas of various quality, at Ardaseer Burjorjee & Co., Armenian Lane.

WANTED immediately, a good and well experienced PAINTER who understands drawing and painting business. Apply M. C., care of Barton Co., Ld

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, open to the sea, westward and the harbour, with or without board. For particulars, apply "C." care of this paper.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. E. Cannon's valuable household furniture, piano, carriages, horse, &c., at "Admiralty House," Middle Coloba, to-day at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S ICES—Vanilla and Raspberry cream, Pineapple water ice, 50 kinds of English confectionery, Raspberry, Noyeu, Turkish delight.—MORENAS & Co.

LOST at Captain Morland's, on the evening of the 28th inst., an ULSTER OVERCOAT. The gentleman who may have removed it by mistake will please return it to No. 18, Rampart Row.

AN English NURSE lately returned from England is desirous of OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT in this country. Good references. For further particulars, apply to Captain D. MACPHERSON, Poona.

HORSES.—WANTED a pair of sound quiet horses, to ride and drive. Apply, stating particulars and price, to "X.Y.Z," office of this paper.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!! A fine lot of Australian HORSES just arrived a. SCOTT & Co.'s Stables, Girgaum, for Sale on Commission.

FERNANDEZ and Co. are appointed Sole Agents for sale of Francis Joseph's Bitter Water, the richest and most active of all Bitter Waters.

JUST RECEIVED for the Season, good White French Kid Gloves. For Gentlemen at Rs. 2-4 per pair, cash. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

NEW ARRIVALS.—Gent's Linen Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Neckties, Braces, Shooting-hats, Helmets, Felt Hats in all shapes and qualities. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-st.

GLOVES.—Ladies' Tan Driving Gloves, Rs. 3-4 for 2 buttons. Gent's Tan Gloves, Rs. 3-8 for 2 buttons. These are soft and fresh. Just arrived.—Badham, Pile and Co., Limited.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz; 6 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co

VETERINARY NOTE BOOK for Native Cavalry Probationers, by Lieut. T. Geoghegan, 3rd (Q. O.) Light Cavalry. Price Re. 1-4. Apply to EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

JUST FINISHED, and ready for sale, a very fine circular fronted BROUGHAM by DEVARENNES & Co., Carriage Builders and Furniture Manufacturers, Gowalia Tank-road.

SECOND HAND high DOG-CART with moveable seat and break, a very handsome turnout equal to new, suitable for Tandem. Price Rs. 450.—DEVARENNES & Co., Gowalia Tank-road.

CARRIAGES of all descriptions built to order under European Supervision; estimates and drawings on application. Repairs of Carriages promptly executed, and with superior finish.—DEVARENNES & Co., Gowalia Tank-road.

MISS JENNY ADAIR has just taken charge of the Trieste Ice Cream Saloon, No. 12, Kalbadavi-road, where first class Ice Confectionery with the best Turkish Tobacco, Cigarettes and Habana Cigars, &c., can be always obtained on demand.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested on unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £80[illegible]000 per annum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SEE PEARSE'S DISPLAY of PURE HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY, CHRISTMAS BONBONS, and PRIZE PACKETS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at thier room as follows:—

10 cases matches.

A large collection of samples of hardware toys, cards of cutlery, &c., in great varieties.

On account of the underwriters, Ex. s. s. Manilla, 2 pieces satin.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 1st December, 1883.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VARIED STOCK OF ILLUMINATION LAMPS.

Under instructions from the Duke of Connaught Festivity Committee the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., at Cumberland Ravelin, Fort (the Executive Engineer's store yards) the remaining stock of Fancy Electric and post lamps; English and Japanese paper lamps; hanging wall and railing colored lanterns, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 1st December, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome little bay arab horse, 14 hands, goes well in saddle and harness, high caste, young and good tempered, owner leaving Bombay.
1 handsome strong second-hand office shigram.
1 handsome strong mail-phaeton.
1 very comfortable and roomy English barouche by Lewis of Salisbury, the property of Mr. Henvey, Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti, and 1 strong well built dog-cart, both in very good order.
1 very powerful australian waler.
1 very handsome grey arab horse.
1 second hand strong circular glass fronted miniature brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RARE AND CHOICE PLANTS AT MAHIM, NEAR AGAR.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Runchoredass Tulsidass, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell TO MORROW SUNDAY, the 2nd inst., at 7 a.m., by public auction at the abovementioned place, the remaining of very rare and choice plants, consisting of crotons, standard roses, coleuses, English chrysanthemums, ferns, English geraniums, araucarias, dracænas, begonias, erantuemums, poiveras, stephanotis, palms, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at "Rigby House," 64, Nepean Sea Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glass ware, 3 and 4 light hanging kerosine lamps, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a handsome very strong Madras-built four-seated open carriage, a pair of handsome fast-trotting strong bay Australian horses, set of plated mounted single and double harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Major J. B. SPARKS. The same comprises rich plain glass-ware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best electroplated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes with strainers, vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle, liqueurs and egg stands, tea kettle on stand, tea set in 4 pieces, ice pitcher, richly chased biscuit box, jam pot, mustard and butter pot, bread and cake basket, a travelling canteen chest containing spoons, forks, fruit and fish knives and cutlery, &c., very handsome blackwood and teak-wood French-polished and richly carved household furniture such as a large dining-table, very neatly polished sideboard, whatnot, glass door cupboard, Madras and Mallet pattern arm and without-arm chairs, hanging punkas, handsome circular, pier, side and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, rocking Alexandra and drawingroom chairs, conversation couches, ornament stand, music stand, lady's daveport, 3 and 4 light hanging kerosine lamps, wall lamps, rich Brussels carpets, real Japanese flower vases, brass clock under glass dome, oval wall mirrors, very rich table ornaments, firstrate oil paintins, and chromolithographs, door curtains, iron and teakwood fourpost bedsteads, dressing and washing tables with marble tops, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes presses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong Madras-built four-seated open carriage.
1 pair do. fast-trotting bay Australian horses.
1 handsome fast-trotting bay Australian horse.
Set of plated mounted single and double harness.
Turkeys, Bussorah fowls, hen, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a. m. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON RAILS.

On TUESDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned, 460 Iron Rails.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Perfumery by the well-known makers Price & Co.

On SATURDAY the 8th instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of 20 cases of the celebrated Price & Co.'s Perfumery consisting of highly scented violet powder, lime Juice & glycerine, philliconie, marrow oil, bear's grease, strawberry, pine apple, raspberry sherry, golden oil hair oil, cold cream, shaving cream, tooth-powder, odonto balm of Columbia water, perfumes, almond and glycerine, juniper tar and transparent soap, bloom of roses, maccaser oil and many other articles.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Runchordass Toolsidass, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 9th inst, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Mahim, near Agar, the very valuable and handsome French-polished plain and carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, 2, 4 and 8 light hanging argand lamps, handsome large 8-day clock by "James McCabe," wall shades, large Brussels and velvet carpets, very large handsome pier glasses in gilt frame, two handsome strong iron grey Arab horses, 14-2, both go in single and double harness, a handsome strong nearly new Victoria, a handsome strong mailphaeton, sets of English plated and brass-mounted single and double harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOOD BURMAH TEAK.

Under instruction from the Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on Monday, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at the Gun Carriage Factory—

41 good logs of Burmah teak.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 7 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a rare and choice collection of crotons, dracenas, ferns, roses, &c., also a very handsome glass fernery, the property of E. COMBER, Esq.

The plants are all of the rarest varieties and exceedingly well grown.

Catalogues will be ready shortly and the plants will be on view from the 14th instant.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 1st December, 1883

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFEAT ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS

GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps.. Rs. 350
Do. 40 do. ... „ 750
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each. „ ,200
Do. 8 do. 500 do. .. „ 1,200
Do. 20 do. 500 do. .. „ 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make

Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street.

THE ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON,

Under the distinguished patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL
SIR W. H. HEWETT, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

MR. J. MANOLESCU begs to offer his thanks to his numerous constituents who have favoured him with their support, and to intimate that he has engaged the services of two competent Hair Dressers, who are Masters of their profession holding high testimonials, one of whom has the honour of the patronage of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. Having also enlarged his premises and made the same thoroughly complete with every appliance for a first class Hair-dressing Saloon in Bombay, a want which has hitherto been much felt, he trusts with care and attention to all orders to meet the same patronage that has hitherto been accorded to him. Amongst 500 Testimonial
the following are a few of the names Mr. Ma
the honour to have on his Books:—

Earl De Grey.
Major Fergusson.
Major Heyland.
The Hon. S. D. Sassoon.
Lieut.-Col. Holberton.
Major Galloway.

General Mallab
Surgeon Major
Hon'ble Lepel G
Hon'ble Justice
F. Bozzoni, Esq
S. Fachiri, Esq.

No. 42, MEADOW-STREET, FORT

PERRY DAVIS' VEG
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY
AFTER FORTY YEARS' TR

IT is a purely and carefull
VEGETABLE
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCOR
and SNAKE-BIT

AS an application for
BRUISES, BU
NEURALGIA
has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, i
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Full Directions accompany each bo
Retailed by chemists all over the w
Beware of Imitations exposed fo
Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT A
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No. 9, Pir Market near

CALENDAR—DECEMBER, 1883.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ....Dec. 7th, 4h. 37·3m. p.m.
Full Moon .... „ 14th, 8h. 19·6m. a.m.
Last Quarter .... „ 21st, 0h. 59·7m. p.m.
New Moon .... „ 29th, 5h. 21·0m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 1	Annual Convocation, Punjab University. New Telegraph Rules come into force. Princess of Wales born, 1844.	6 18	5 20	0 9m 11 50m	6 1m 5 44 a
Sun. 2	1st Sunday in Advent. St. Francis Xavier died, 1552.	6 19	5 20	0 41m 0 25 a	6 34m 6 16 a
Mon. 3	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. St. Paul's Cathedral, London, opened, 1710	6 20	5 20	1 15m 1 2 a	7 9m 6 51 a
Tu. 4	Opening of Calcutta Exhibition by the Viceroy. Chamber of Commerce Special Meeting, 4 p.m. Town Council, 3 p.m. Foxhounds Meet.	6 21	5 20	1 50m 1 43 a	7 47m 7 30 a
Wed. 5	Viceroy's Levee, Calcutta. English mail expected per s. s. Bokhara.* Western India Rifle Association Meeting Coorla.	6 21	5 21	2 28m 2 29 a	8 32m 8 13 a
Thr. 6	W. I. R. A. Meeting, Coorla. Insurrection in Canada, 1837.	6 22	5 21	3 12m 3 27 a	9 23m 9 10 a
Fri. 7	Viceroy's Drawing Room, Calcutta. W. I. R. A. Meeting, Coorla. Battle of Rangoon, 1824.	6 23	5 21	4 0m 4 35 a	10 25m 10 18 a

* Left Aden at 4 a.m. on Thursday, the 29th Nov.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DEC. 2.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Choral Litany with second Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns, 53 and 311.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns, 403 and 51.
Magnificat—Nunc Dimittis, Parisian Tones.
Anthem—"Judge me O God."—Mendelsohn.

Thursday, December 6.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers in the morning at 7-30, and in the evening at 5-15.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion. Hymns 47 and 320.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 48, 51 and 204.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 53, 45 and 315.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 47, 205, and 226.
The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Celebration of Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Hymns—Morning 52, 51 and 197.
Hymns—Evening. Anthem, O! praise God in His Holiness. Hymns, 51 and 49.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service and Catechising.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, by Father Rivington.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 47, 48, and 288.

HARBOUR MISSION.

11 a.m.—Sailor's Home.
5 p.m.—s.s. Altancraig Harbour.
7 p.m.—s.s. Victoria Prince's Dock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. City of Venice in the Prince's Dock, to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Eden Theatre, 9 p.m.
Great Indian Circus.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Oriental (s), from Bussorah; Ethiopia (s) London; St. Bernard (s), Cardiff; Dryburg Abbey (s), Rangoon; Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Venetia (s), for Trieste, &c; Inchborva (s), Hamburg; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. China left the dock on Thursday, and the s.s. Venetia yesterday.

A CORRECTION.—In our issue of the 29th ultimo it was by mistake reported that Sultan Rajabee, whose remains were sent to Kerbella, was the grand-daughter of His Highness the late Aga Khan. She was no relation of the Aga Khan family, but was the daughter of their servant, Alli Roja Mogul.

TRESPASS.—John Leopard, a European, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of wilfully trespassing in the premises of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, at Girgaum Back-road, on the night previous, and assaulting Beshaswur Dwarka, a ramoosee in the employment of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy. He was fined Rs. 15.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Ghogaree Mohla, on the body of Hallima, a Mahomedan girl aged four years. The deceased was accidentally knocked down and run over on the 23rd November by a brougham at Erskine-road and died from the
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A LATE TRAIN FOR BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is believed that the Baroda Railway Company have, for the convenience of those residing at Mahim and Bandora, decided upon running a train from Colaba station at 12 p.m. (Madras time), and that the proposed arrangement will come into force from the 1st of January next, when the usual changes in the running of trains take place. The Baroda Railway Company are entitled to the thanks of the public for their consideration for the comfort and convenience of passengers using their line; but the additional facility which they are now going to afford would be more appreciated if the proposed extra train were timed to leave Colaba at 12 p.m. Bombay time, instead of at 12 Madras time.

The residents of Bandora and Mahim can never take a run to Bombay in the evening without a fear of their losing the "last train" back, and going to an entertainment is simply out of the question if one has to return to one's home at night.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

METEOROLOGY IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

WE quote the following from a "Brief Sketch of the Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency in 1882-83," by Mr. A. N. Pearson, Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India:—

The meteorology of the period 1882-83 has not shown any great departures from the average, but yet it has not been of a normal character. The chief features of practical interest were a barometer below the average in the second quarter of 1882, accompanied, especially in the southern half of the Presidency, by early and heavy rain at the commencement of the monsoon; and a relatively high barometer in the third quarter of the year, accompanied by a prolonged break in the rains, which in Bombay lasted from about the third week in July until after the beginning of September.

The general features of the weather throughout the whole Presidency may be most readily ascertained by examining the records of a few representative stations; and for this purpose the five stations Karachi, Deesa, Bombay, Poona, and Belgaum, which were used in the former "Brief Sketches", have been adopted. In Plate I. at the end of this report the variations from their averages of the different meteorological elements are shown in the usual diagrammatic form; and from an inspection of this plate it will be seen that the variations of many of the elements, especially of the barometer, temperature, cloud proportion, and rainfall, were similar in kind at the five stations. Indeed it is a general rule that the chief variations of the weather are widely distributed throughout the Presidency, and that, with the exception of storms, local variations are seldom of much practical importance. A closer or more detailed examination than would be suitable for the purposes of this report would show that, although there were many resemblances in the variations of the elements throughout the Presidency, yet there were certain well-defined and characteristic differences between the weather of the north and of the south. These differences may for the present be regarded as of little interest, but eventually it is possible they will become of great practical importance. It may be further pointed out that there were certain features common to the variations in inland districts which distinguished them from the variations along the coast. Thus it will be seen, by reference to Plate I. that the barometer curves of Karachi and Bombay, which are coast stations, had many points of stronger resemblance to each other than to those of the other stations; while, on the other hand, the curves of the inland stations, Deesa, Poona, and Belgaum formed a class to themselves. The same remarks apply in some degree to the variations in the temperature.

Changes in the weather have naturally been always regarded as most uncertain and unaccountable; but during the past few years the systematic study of these changes in India has led to a growing conviction among meteorologists that there are calculable elements in them. As an instance in point the variations of the atmospheric pressure in 1882-83, shown in Plate I. column I, appear very irregular and unsystematic. But if the average position of the barometer throughout the whole Presidency in each quarter of the year be considered (Table XI. at the end of this sketch) it will be seen that the change from the first to the second quarter of 1882 was almost exactly the same as the change from the third to the fourth quarter; being, in fact, a fall of ·025 of an inch in the one case, and ·029 in the other. Such a regularity was not peculiar to the period under report, but has been traced with only two important exceptions during the last eleven years. It has also been shown elsewhere that the position of the barometer in the first quarter of 1883 was calculable from the movements in 1882. The practical importance of a discovery of any calculable elements in the movements of the barometer is too obvious to need pointing out; but it may be remarked that in the "Brief Sketch of the Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency in 1880" Mr. F. Chambers has given a formula by means of which, if the variations of the barometer at Bombay be known, the amount of rainfall for that station can be calculated.

A FUNCTION FOR THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

A MEETING of the Madras Town Hall Committee is convened for this week, in order to take into consideration the proposal of Mr. A. T. Arundel, C. S., one of the two Honorary Secretaries, that the Hon'ble D. F. Carmichael, Senior Member of Council, be invited to lay the foundation-stone of the proposed building before his departure for Europe. * * * There is one man in this Presidency, who might be very suitably invited to lay the foundation-stone of the Town Hall of the future. He is no official, like Mr Carmichael, to be forgotten ere he has reached Aden on his way home; he is no highly placed individual who has acquired no more than an evanescent local reputation; but he is a man of world-wide fame, whose presence in our midst reflects prestige on the Presidency of Madras. We do not refer to Mr. Grant Duff, the Governor, who, for reasons best known to himself, has declined to lay the stone, and denied himself the opportunity of making an elaborate speech. But, we allude, of course, to Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Roberts, Bart., G. C. B., and V. C., the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army. This distinguished officer ranks in Indian and European estimation as the
in the Indian Army.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned quarterly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. R. N. Khote, C.I.E., presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. J. C. Aguiar, Wilson Bell, Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, G. Cotton, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy, Fazulbhoy Visram, Grattan Geary, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Joomabhoy Laljee, Kaikhusru Nowrojee Kabrajee, Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Kharshedjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Lieut.-Col. G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mirza Husan Khan, Muljee Bhawanidas Barbhai, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

THE BYCULLA OVERBRIDGE.

The Corporation further considered the letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, replying to the questions asked by Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, at the meeting held on the 10th ultimo, as to the construction of the G. I. P. Railway Company's new overbridge at Byculla, together with the counsel's opinion submitted on the 15th instant by the Acting Commissioner on the subject.* The following papers relating to the subject had been circulated among the members:—

CASE FOR COUNSEL'S OPINION.

The nature and extent of the obligation on the part of the G. I. P. Railway Company to construct, maintain and improve bridges and crossings over their line in Bombay for the accommodation of the public, and the relative position and rights of the Railway Company and of the Municipality respectively in regard to such bridges and crossings have for very many years been vexed questions which have given rise to much discussion and difference of opinion, and particularly has this been the case in regard to the necessity for improving the present inconvenient and discreditable bridge and approaches by which the Parel-road is carried over the Railway at the Byculla Station.

Before going into the particular questions in regard to which counsel's opinion is now sought, we would draw attention to the accompanying print of a case and accompaniments submitted to the late Mr. J. E. Pigot in 1866, upon the general question of the G. I. P. Railway level crossings, and his opinion thereon, dated 5th December, 1866. The effect of this opinion appears to have been that the Municipality could not take any effectual legal measures to compel the Railway Company to construct overbridges in lieu of level crossings, or to make any other arrangement to effect the protection of the public from the dangers, and inconveniences of the then existing level crossings.

The question of the improvement of the Byculla Overbridge has been under discussion from at least as far back as 1864. In or prior to that year it seems that one Hansraj Karansi considered this to be a work of so much public importance that he offered to pay the cost of it himself.

In 1864 Government nominated a committee, consisting of the Engineers of the Railway Company, the Municipality, and the Gas Company, together with the Secretaries to Government in the Public Works and Railway Departments, to report on the question of the improvement of this Bridge.

The Committee considered a plan for the improvement of the Bridge, which had been prepared by Colonel Fuller, and which contemplated an addition of 20 feet to the width of the bridge and of 30 feet to the approaches, and they appear to have reported in favour of this plan with certain comparatively trifling modifications; having regard to the fact already noticed that Mr. Hansraj Karansi had offered to pay the cost himself, the Committee expressed no opinion as to the liability of the different bodies concerned to provide or contribute to the expense of reconstruction of the Bridge.

Government approved of the plan, and suggested that raised side footpaths be provided. The Railway Company was asked to submit the estimate for the Bridge and arrange for its construction, and Mr. Hansraj Karansi was thanked for his judicious liberality.

In 1868 a plan of the Bridge was submitted to the Municipality, and in reference to this the then Executive Engineer, Mr. Aitken, remarked as follows:—

"With respect to the Byculla Bridge there is but one point calling for remarks and that is that there is somewhat an awkward bend after the road leaves the Bridge going towards Parell which is proposed for the new Bridge approach, but it would be much better if the approach on the Parell side of the Bridge was constructed in the line of the new Bridge until it meets the curve of the road."

From 1868 to 1875 the matter appears to have remained at a standstill—at least there is nothing on the Municipal records to show that the Railway Company were taking any steps during that time towards carrying out the improvements.

From 1875 to 1879 there was from time to time at intervals a good deal of discussion on the subject between the Municipal Commissioner, the Government Consulting Engineer for Railways, and the Railway Company officials, and it seems desirable that counsel should have before him, for reference, copies of some of the correspondence and official records, which are accordingly sent herewith.

From these it will be seen that Mr. Pedder, in his letter of the 12th April, 1875, urged very strongly the pressing necessity for the improvements of the Bridge, drawing a graphic picture of the dangers and inconveniences of the Byculla and Mazagon Overbridges.

This letter was considered at a meeting of the Railway officials on the 13th July 1875, the minutes of which contain the following:—"It was considered desirable in the first place to put on record that both the Mazagon and Byculla Overbridges were built by the Company to meet the requirements of the Railway at the time of its construction, and with the full approval and sanction of Government; no farther liability, therefore, on behalf of the Company can be accepted by the Agent. In this view the Consulting Engineer does not concur;" reference is afterwards made in the minutes to the necessity which would shortly arise for building a new Bridge at Byculla in connection with proposed alterations and improvements to the line there. Judging from this minute it would seem that had it not been for alterations which were to be undertaken for the Company's own purposes and which necessitates the building of a new Bridge, they could have altogether declined to recognize any responsibility whatever to effect any improvement to the existing Overbridge.

We assume (though there is nothing more on the records about it) that Mr. Hansraj Karansi's offer was no longer available at this date; probably he had died.

On the 27th March, 1876, the Consulting Engineer for Railways sent to the Municipal Commissioner a plan (marked M.) showing the alterations which the Company proposed to undertake at Byculla. From a perusal of the plan it will be seen that these alterations comprised the rebuilding and enlargement of the Byculla Station nearly on its present site; the laying of four lines of rails instead of two lines; the rebuilding the present Overbridge (which would be of course essential in order to give the necessary span to accommodate the extra lines); the diversion to a slight extent of Nesbit Lane; and the substitution of an overbridge for the present Nesbit Lane level crossing.

The new Byculla Overbridge for the Parel-road proposed by the Company on this plan would be a considerable improvement on the existing Bridge both as regards width and approaches, but having regard to the very large amount of traffic over this important road the Municipal Commissioner considered that the Bridge should have a clear width, including footpath, of 60 feet from parapet, instead of 50 feet shown on the plan, and also that the gradient of the approach from the Parell side should be somewhat easier.

The Company, on the other hand, declined to incur any expenditure for increasing the width of the Bridge or improving the approaches beyond that which would be entailed by adopting the plan in question, but agreed to build the Bridge as desired by the Municipal Commissioner if the Municipality paid the extra cost.

Upon this Mr. Pedder, in his letter to the Consulting Engineer of the 19th September, 1876, pointed out that he was unable to recommend the Corporation to vote money for improvements which in his opinion the Railway Company should carry out, and that were he to do so he did not think that there was the last prospect that the Corporation would accede to his recommendation. He further reminded the Consulting Engineer that without his sanction, and in fact except through his intervention, the Railway Company could not in any way interfere with the roadway over the Bridge, which, like other public roads in Bombay, was vested in the Corporation by the Municipal Act, and gave formal notice that under then existing circumstances he should not sanction or permit any interference whatever of the Railway Company with the roadway of the Byculla Overbridge, and that consequently unless he and the Railwany Company could come to terms the result would be that neither the improvements to the Railway line nor those to the roadway could be effected. He stated, however, that, as he understood the extra width asked for would cost a great deal he did not wish to be unreasonable in his demands, and made several suggestions in modification of his original demand for a bridge giving a 60 roadway, adding that if these suggestions were considered to be altogether inadmissible he would be contented with a carriage way of 38 clear with a 6 footway on each side, or altogether 50 from parapet to parapet but stipulating for conditions as to the footways, approaches and side fences, and concluded by saying that unless the Railway Company assented to those conditions he regretted that he should be unable to sanction any interference on their part with the road over the Bridge.

On the 21st May, 1878, the Town Council resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to address Government pointing out the inadequacy of the existing bridge, and expressing the strong opinion of the Town Council that the Railway Company should be required by Government to undertake the construction of the long-deferred new bridge with the least possible delay; and upon this, Government, on the 17th June, 1878, passed a Resolution in which, after referring to the proposal of the Railway Company to construct the Bridge of the width required by the Municipality if the latter paid the extra cost, and after expressing an opinion that the Municipality had no reason to be dissatisfied with that proposal, it was directed that the Agent of the Company should be requested to see that no further delay took place in submitting the scheme for the new Bridge and Station for consideration and sanction. In 1879 the Railway Company seem to have determined on a different site for the new Byculla Station from that shown on the previous plan, namely, to the north of the Overbridge. In his letter to the Municipal Commissioner of the 19th July, 1879, the Consulting Engineer refers to the design for the new Byculla overbridge as having been "approved some time since by the Municipality," but we are unable to find that there ever was any such approval, unless it can be said to have been conveyed by Mr. Pedder's letter of the 19th September, 1876, the terms of which do not appear to have been accepted by the Company and which it is well to bear in mind had reference to a scheme which included the construction of *two* overbridges, one on the present site and another at Nesbit Lane.

After the date of the Government Resoluiton referred to above there appear to have been financial difficulties on the part of the Railway Company in regard to the building of the new Station at Byculla and the rebuilding of the Bridge, which, together with some further discussion as to another alternative scheme, eventually abandoned, occupied a considerable time.

Copies of such of the subsequent Government Resolutions and records as seem material are sent herewith.

It seems from the letter of the Government of India of the 27th May, 1881, set out in Bombay Government Resolution No. 1503, dated 13th June, 1881, that when abandoning the site originally proposed for their new Byculla Station in favour of another site north of the Overbridge, the Railway Company also abandoned that part of the original proposal which included the diversion of Nesbit-lane and the construction of an Overbridge in lieu of the existing Nesbit-lane Level Crossing; the Overbridge was in fact apparently dependent upon the diversion of the lane, without which it was considered there would not be sufficient room for proper approaches for a bridge.

It will thus be seen that the approval of the Municipal Commissioner (so far as there was any approval) was upon a plan showing, so far as the public facilities for crossing the Railway are concerned, a much more favourable scheme than that which has been now put forward.

Government, however, in their Resolution No. 1503, just referred to, appear to have assumed that the Municipality either had entirely given up or would entirely give up the points for which they had previously contended, and further Government appear to have assumed that the Municipality assented, or else that their assent was not necessary, to the abandonment of the Overbridge at Nesbit-lane, and the continuance of the existing crossing therewith double its present number of rails. As regards the latter point the Agent of the Railway Company evidently thought it desirable to obtain some sort of assent or admission on the part of the Municipality, for in submitting his estimate and final plans for the Byculla Overbridge (see his letter to the Consulting Engineer of the 22nd May, 1883) he seeks to make it a condition of the construction of that bridge that the Municipal Commissioner shall be committed to an assent to the laying down of the two additional lines of rails over the Nesbit-lane Crossing.

Another point which should be noticed, and which is referred to on these records, is some negociations between the Municipal Commissioner and the Tramway Company.

The Municipal Commissioner, in view to the future extension of the Tramway line along the Parel-road, had, a short time before the final plans were submitted, placed himself in communication with the Managing Director of the Tramway Company, with the result that it was arranged "that on the understanding that the cost of giving a width of 60 feet instead of 50 feet would not exceed Rs. 18,000, the Tramway Company would give half that cost provided the Municipality insist to the extent of their power on the adoption of the gradient proposed by Mr. Pedder, the object being to extend the Tramway tracks to the Victoria Gardens, and possibly further subsequently."

On the 25th May last the Company's alternative plans for a 60' and 50' width of bridge respectively were placed before the Council for discussion and consideration of the question whether the Municipality should contribute to the cost of a 60' bridge. The Town Council passed the following resolution:—"The Town Council are of opinion that any new bridge to be built should not be less than 60' *exclusive* of allowance for Tramway, and that the approaches on the Clare-road and Parell sides should not be less than 1 in 40 and 1 in 35 respectively, but the Council as at present advised are not prepared to admit that any liability in respect of these works devolves on the Municipality; and request that the Commissioner will take legal advice as to the power of compelling the Railway Company to carry out the necessary improvements; and as to whether the Railway Company in the absence of consent of the Municipal Commissioner or the Corporation can insist on laying additional lines on the Nesbit-road Level Crossing; and generally as to the right and remedies of the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation in the matter."

It is difficult to see how there can be any legal power on the part of the Municipality to directly compel the Railway Company to rebuild the Bridge in a particular manner, or indeed at all, but it would seem that assuming the roadway over the bridge to be (as it apparently is), like other public streets and roads in Bombay, vested in the Municipal Corporation (see Section 105 of Bombay Act II. of 1865 and Section 62 of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878), considerable pressure might be brought to bear in the manner already indicated by Mr. Pedder, the present road except on such terms as to the rebuilding of the new Bridge as the Municipality might approve. Counsel is requested to peruse the papers sent herewith and to advise—

1. Whether, having regard to all that has passed, the Municipality are in any way bound to accept the plans for the new Bridge if the Railway Company will not consent to make it at their own expense in accordance with the views of the Municipality as regards width, gradients of approaches, &c.

2. Whether any liability in respect of these works attaches to or devolves on the Municipality.

3. Whether the Municipal Commissioner or Municipal Corporation have any direct legal power to compel the Railway Company to carry out the necessary improvements to the Byculla Overbridge, and if so what power, and how should it be exercised.

4. Have the Municipality a legal right to prohibit and prevent the Railway Company from closing, diverting, breaking up, or in any way interfering with the roadway over the existing Bridge without the sanction of the Municipality, and can such sanction be legally withheld if the Company will not agree to the terms required by the Municipality in regard to the construction of the new Bridge?

5. Have the Railway Company a legal right, without the sanction of the Municipality, to double the number of their rails at the Nesbit-lane Crossing as proposed, thus creating what may be an additional obstruction and source of danger to the public road? and if not, what remedy is open to the Municipality?

6. And generally to advise on the questions raised in the Town Council's Resolution of the 25th May, 1883.

Opinion.

1. I don't find in the papers before me any contract between the Municipal Commissioner and the Railway Company by which the Municipality are in any way bound to accept the Bridge at present proposed, or to allow it to be constructed. The most favourable offer made to the Railway Company by the Municipal Commissioner is contained in his letter of 19th September 1876 to the Consulting Engineer, where he says he will be content with a carriage way of 38 feet clear with a 6-feet footway on each side, the bridge to have gradients of at least 40 to 1 on the Bombay side and 35 to 1 on the Parell side. This offer to allow the present bridge to be interfered with on the above terms was never accepted. On the contrary, by the letter of the 4th December 1877 from Mr. Henry to the Consulting Engineer it appears that the Railway Company at that date adhered to the terms contained in minutes of meeting of 21st June 1876, from which minutes it appears that the Railway Company declined to incur any expenditure in widening the roadway or improving the approaches to the bridge in excess of what would be entailed by adopting plan M. According to this plan the carriage way is 30 feet wide with a 10-feet footway on each side, and the gradients of the approaches are 40 to 1 and 30 to 1.

From the letter of the 22nd May, 1883, from the Agent of the Railway Company to the Consulting Engineer it appears that the bridge now proposed is to be in accordance with the Company's offer as per minutes of meeting of 21st June, 1876, except that the gradient of the South Bridge is to be 1 in 35 instead of 1 in 40. The Railway Company have, consequently, not only not accepted Mr. Pedder's offer of 19th September, 1876, at the time it was made, but even now do not accept it, and in fact their present bridge is as regards the gradient on the south approach less convenient than the one shown in plan M. I am of opinion, therefore, that there is no agreement between the Municipality and the Railway Company by which the former are bound to allow the latter to interfere with the Byculla Bridge. I may add that the assumption of the Municipal Commissioner in the proceedings of the Town Council of the 21st May, 1878, that there was such an agreement was erroneous, and such erroneous assumption will in my opinion have no effect whatever on the right of the querists.

I also think that no such agreement if entered into by the Municipal Commissioner would be binding on the Corporation without its assent, as it does not appear to me to be a contract which the Municipal Commissioner has power to enter into on behalf of the Corporation.

2. I am of opinion that the Municipality are not bound to build a new bridge, or to contribute anything towards expenditure which the G. I. P. Railway Company may have to make in order to improve their line of railway.

3. I am of opinion that the Railway Company cannot be compelled to make any improvement to the Byculla Bridge by any process of law.

4. I think the Municipality have the same right to prevent the Railway Company interfering with their property as any private individual has, *i.e.*, they can prevent any interference by the Railway Company except upon such terms as the Municipality may choose to impose. If the Railway Company don't agree to these terms they have no right to interfere in any way with the road, unless they proceed under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act to acquire the same. The Municipality are entitled to refuse to consent to any interference with the road if they like.

5. As long as they stick to their own land the Railway Company can put down as many lines of rail as they like, without the consent of the Municipality, but if they want to put lines down on the roadway belonging to the Municipality they could not do so without such consent. I think that that portion of the road which crosses the line of rails on the Railway Company's property is not a public road vested in the Municipality. It seems to me to be rather a right of way across the Railway Company's property, and so long as that right of way is not interfered with I think the Railway Company could put down as many lines as they liked. I don't think the fact of an extra number of trains running would amount to such an interference. The right of way, in my opinion, being one which is subject to the Railway traffic, and is more or less convenient as the Railway traffic decreases or increases, it is not a right of way subject to be obstructed only within certain limits.

6. I should advise the Municipality to withhold their consent until the Railway Company accede to their terms, or if they are unwilling to abide by the offer made on the 19th September, 1876, by Mr. Pedder they should withdraw such offer at once.

October 26, 1883. J. D. INVERARITY.

Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas said that according to counsel's opinion the Municipality were not in a position to compel the railway company to construct a new overbridge, but they had the power to withhold their sanction until the company agreed to the terms of the Municipality. The speaker thought that the G. I. P. Railway Company wanted to construct a bridge that would be wide enough to span four lines of rails, instead of two, and therefore they would be eventually compelled to consent to the terms of the Corporation. The speaker then called attention to the great inconvenience caused to traffic at the Nesbit-road level crossing, where the company appeared to have given up the idea, which they once entertained, of constructing an overbridge. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Muljee then proposed that until the G. I. P. R. Company complied with the terms of the Municipality regarding the construction of overbridges at Byculla and Nesbit-lane, the sanction of the Corporation should be withheld.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee seconded the proposition. He thought that it was only by adopting such a motion as the one proposed by the previous speaker that they could induce the railway authorities to listen to the voice of remonstrance. From year to year the Municipality had tried to persuade the company to build a suitable bridge, but they had hitherto acted in defiance of all considerations of public convenience. Now that the railway authorities had resolved to build a new station and an overbridge at Byculla, it was high time that the Corporation should send them an ultimatum in the shape of the resolution which had been proposed. With regard to the contribution which the railway company sought to obtain from the Municipality towards the construction of the new overbridge, Mr. Nowrozjee said they should distinctly give the company to understand that they would make no payment whatever.

Mr. Wilson Bell said that the railway company had been urged over and over again by the Municipality and the Government to build a new overbridge. But he desired to say that the railway company themselves did not want a new bridge. The Corporation was labouring under a mistake, in supposing that the company wished to have the work constructed. They were, however, willing to meet the wishes of the Municipality, and build a bridge in every way superior to the old one. The only effect of the resolution before the meeting would, therefore, be that the measure would be left in abeyance, he did not know how long, but perhaps for twenty or thirty years more, and the company would not be inconvenienced in any way.

Mr. Ollivant said that having not seen for some time past the voluminous correspondence on the subject, he would have to speak with some diffidence. He would, however, entreat the Corporation to pause before they passed a resolution which might possibly have the effect, as it were, of cutting their own throats. For his part, if he saw any way of putting on the screw for the purpose of getting their original proposal carried out, he should certainly do so. But when they fought and fought and fought, without getting the railway company to comply with their terms there would be no good of passing the present resolution, which would keep them at loggerheads with the railway company for many years to come. Supposing what Mr. Bell had stated were true, who would be the sufferers—the railway company or the city of Bombay, which most certainly wanted more accommodation in that neighbourhood? If they did not have a new and better bridge for the next ten years, it was the city that would suffer most, and not the railway company. If they could find any means by which they could induce the railway authorities to meet their demands let them most certainly resort to them. But let them not delay the improvement a moment longer than was necessary. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master did not think the Corporation were aware of the facts brought to light by Mr. Wilson Bell, who had stated that the railway company had been willing to meet their demands in a liberal spirit. If this were the case, he would move an amendment that the matter be referred to the Municipal Commissioner for report.

The Municipal Commissioner asked the Corporation to appoint a small committee to co-operate with him. He added that the old Nesbit-lane fight should be kept quite distinct from the question of the Byculla overbridge.

Mr. Muljee here withdrew his proposition, with the consent of the seconder.

Dr. Blaney thought they should not make up their minds that day to separate the questions of the Byculla and Nesbit-lane overbridges, because they knew that not very long ago their own Executive Engineer had put forward a proposal by which one bridge could cover both the lines. Another very ingenious engineer had sent him a letter some time ago and submitted a plan which very closely followed that of Mr. Walton. The speaker thought that it was quite possible that the inconvenience to traffic at both these places might be done away with by constructing only one bridge. Considering the way in which the city was progressing, it was very desirable that the Municipality and the railway company should come to an amicable settlement of the question. He thought the Corporation should give their quota and do their best to remove what had been a considerable nuisance and inconvenience to the public.

In accordance with Mr. Ollivant's suggestion, Mr. Bomonjee altered his amendment, which then stood as follows:—"That the consideration of the papers be postponed until the Municipal Commissioner conferred with the railway authorities, and reported the matter to the Corporation, within one month from this date, in consultation with a committee consisting of the following members:—Dr. Blaney, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashunkar, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee D. Gostling, M. N. Banajee, Muljee Bhowanidas, K. T. Telang, and the Chairman."

Mr. Nowrozjee said he was not aware of what Mr. Bell, the Executive Engineer of the G. I. P. R. Company, had stated that day, that the company would allow the old rotten and ricketty bridge at Byculla to continue for the next twenty years or more. (Laughter.) According to Mr. Bell, the railway authorities declined not only to consult the public convenience, but they would jeopardize the lives of the people, as it was quite possible that at any time the bridge might come down (laughter), and many valuable lives might be lost. The loss would be all the greater if a railway train happened to pass under the bridge just when such a catastrophe occurred. He thought it had been conceded that the present bridge was in such a condition that its removal was held to be necessary on all hands. But he was surprised at the announcement made by Mr. Bell, that the railway company might allow the bridge to continue for the next twenty years, and not yield to the just and fair requisition of the Corporation. The speaker, however, did not wish to push matters to extremities and hoped that the Commissioner and the Committee, which was to be appointed that day would open negotiations with the company with better success.

Mr. Bell said it was altogether a mistake to suppose that the bridge was in a rotten state. It was as good as any bridge in India, and might last for another five hundred years. (Hear, hear.) It was the approaches to the bridge that were not in good repair, and they were the things with which the railway company had nothing whatever to do. But it was the idea of the really bad state of the approaches that led people to suppose that the bridge itself was bad. If they looked at the iron and stone work of the bridge, they would find that it was quite sound. They must not also lose sight of the fact that when the bridge was built it was acknowledged to be very good. Whenever they found fault with the railway company, they quite forgot how much the city owed to them.

Mr. M. N. Banajee said he fully acknowledged the great good done to the city by the G. I. P. and other railway companies. Mr. Bell had stated that the company did not want to have four lines of rails at Nesbit-lane. But there was a Resolution of Government passed in June, 1868, from which it appeared that the railway company had asked permission to quadruple the line across Nesbit-lane. The resolution stated that the overbridges at Nesbit-lane and across the road leading to the haystacks were essential, but that Government would not allow the railway company to quadruple the line until the overbridge there had been built. If the Government thought that the work was necessary in 1868, how much more was it now when traffic had increased a hundred-fold? If Mr. Bell were to visit the Nesbit-road level crossing, he could judge for himself of the great block of traffic which occurred there whenever the gates were closed for shunting purposes, when people had to wait for twenty or thirty minutes at a time. Government had published another resolution in June, 1878, from which it appeared that the rebuilding of the Byculla overbridge was intended to accommodate four lines of railway instead of two. In this Resolution the Government had again recognized the importance of constructing a suitable bridge as soon as possible. Mr. Banajee said the Corporation must have [illegible] from the Resolutions to which he had called [illegible] attention that the railway company wanted [illegible] their ruple their lines and were not quite dis[illegible] quad- in the construction of a new overbridge [illegible] interested

Mr. Bell here rose again to speak [illegible], but he was called to order by the Chairman.

Mr. D'Aguiar said he was one [illegible] of those unfortunates who had to pass through Nesbit-lane every day. There were many [illegible] occassions when gates were closed in his face, and he had to wait for thirty minutes or so.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Bomonjee Master was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

PROPOSED RETRENCHMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

The Corporation proceeded with the further consideration of the following motion, dated the 15th instant, from Mr. Goculdas Jugmohandas:—"That in view of the preparation of the budget estimates of income and expenditure for the coming year, the Commissioner and the Town Council be requested to favour the Corporation, at an early date, with their opinion as to whether efforts to reduce the Municipal expenditure should not now be made, showing the details of any reduction which they may suggest."

Mr. Goculdas said that the Commissioner had already submitted his budget for the next year, and therefore he did not think it advisable to proceed with his resolution. He withdrew his motion with the hope that when the Town Council considered the budget, they would go into the details very carefully and see their way to reducing the expenditure to the extent that would enable them to combine efficiency with economy. The speaker drew the attention of the Corporation to the fact that according to the first budget submitted to them in 1874, the expenditure was only Rs. 29,80,000, whereas in 1881 it rose to Rs. 35,48,000. Mr. Goculdas said that such a state of things should not be tolerated for a moment. They would see that the scale of salaries fixed by Mr. Hope for the different departments of the Municipality had been quite disregarded, and the salaries and general expenditure had indefinitely increased, though he failed to see any corresponding improvement in the sanitation of the city. The death-rate in 1874 was a fraction over 24 per thousand, whereas in 1881 it had increased to 27·5.

The motion was then withdrawn.

NUISANCE AT MAZAGON AND BYCULLA.

The Chairman read the following notice from Mr. J. C. Aguiar, dated 28th September:—"That at the next meeting of the Corporation I shall ask the Acting Municipal Commissioner—(1) who is responsible for the continued blocking up of the public roads in the Mazagon and Byculla districts; (2), whether any, and if so what, system is followed in regard to the excavation of roads for the laying of water mains and construction of drainage works? I shall further ask who is responsible for the conservancy of the roads in those districts, and for reasons why the Love-lane and other roads in those districts have had, and are allowed to have, a coating of liquid mud from three to nine inches in depth, and to be so full of holes and ruts as to cause great inconvenience, danger to property, and danger both to persons driving and to pedestrians."

Mr. D'Aguiar said that Love-lane had a coating of from six to nine inches of mud, but the nuisance had been happily removed since he had made the complaint. A huge gutter was kept open in the locality without a single labourer being employed on the work for two months. It was wrong to suppose that Mazagon was not a fashionable locality, as no less than eight members of the Corporation and some of their Municipal officers lived there. However, Mazagon was allowed to remain in a state of neglect which would not be tolerated on Malabar Hill.

The Municipal Commissioner said that Mr. D'Aguiar referred to the past, and not the present, when he asked who was responsible for the continued blocking up of certain roads in Mazagon and Byculla. He would, however, answer his question by saying that, under the Municipal Act, the Commissioner was responsible for it. As to the excavation of certain roads in Mazagon district for Municipal purposes, the Commissioner said that as several important works were going on at the time, contractor was not able to push on the particular works to which Mr. D'Aguiar had called attention. He was sorry that Mr. D'Aguiar or anybody else residing in that neighbourhood should have been put to any inconvenience by the opening up of the roads. In future, he would endeavour to leave a portion of the road where excavations were dug up, open for traffic, and in cases of two roads being near each other, close the one and leave open the other. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman said that the questions put by Mr. D'Aguiar having been answered by the Commissioner, no further action on their part was necessary.

CARE OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee moved "that this meeting requests the Town Council to make in the next Municipal Budget a sufficient provision for the supply at all police stations in the city of a number of stretchers and stretcher-bearers for the conveyance of the sick and wounded in cases of accidents or other emergencies in the city." Mr. Kabrajee said he did not think his proposition required a long speech to commend itself to the Corporation. The meeting of the St. John's Ambulance Society, presided over by H. E. Sir James Fergusson, had in a great measure anticipated the particular action which the speaker wished the Corporation to take. But the inauguration of the excellent society in Bombay did not necessitate their withdrawal from the duty which the Corporation owed to suffering humanity. Mr. Kabrajee dwelt upon the necessity of having stretchers and stretcher-bearers stationed at every chowkey in the city, for the conveyance of the sick and wounded in a manner that would cause the least possible suffering and danger to the patients. At present people did not know how to treat a person suffering from an accident until skilled medical aid could be procured. The reklas and buggies in which the poor patients were doubled up and conveyed to a hospital must have been the death of not a few unfortunates who, had there been a more civilized mode of conveyance, might have survived. Mr. Kabrajee then gave several instances of fatal carriage and other accidents which lately occurred to Europeans, observing that some of the valuable lives, which were lost for want of a proper mode of conveyance, might possibly have been saved. If the Municipality thought it their duty to have a fire brigade, to provide against loss of property, certainly they should make some provision to prevent loss of life. The speaker concluded with the hope that the Municipal Commissioner, who was one of the leading supporters of the St. John's Ambulance Association, and the Town Council would see their way to making a suitable provision by which the present disgraceful state of affairs regarding the conveyance of the sick and wounded might be remedied.

Dr. Blaney, in seconding the proposition, said that as Coroner of Bombay there was perhaps nobody better able to speak on the shameful state of matters in cases of accident. (Hear, hear.) He was unfortunately prevented by duty from attending the meeting of the St. John's Ambulance Association. Almost every day of his life he came across cases testifying to the correctness of the picture which Mr. Kabrajee had attempted to place before them of persons seriously and dangerously injured being driven away to hospitals in country carts and reklas. Mr. Kabrajee had brought to their notice instances of European gentlemen who had met with accidents lately in Bombay, and had left them to fill up the picture by imagining; what must be happening to poor natives. Dr. Blaney said that his experience was that for every European accident there were at least forty native accidents. He was very much pleased the other day to see that a man who was injured in the jungle, of Parel was gently placed upon a stretcher, which was improvised for him by his friends, and brought upon it to the hospital. But such cases were not the rule, but the exception. When there were no conveyances to be had at all, people were carried or helped along on their legs, or made to walk without any assistance whatever, if they could possibly put one foot before the oher. It was not two months since he held an inquest on the body of a poor woman who met with an accident at Mody Bay and fractured her skull on one of the rocks there. She was found by the police, who went in every direction in search of a conveyance. But as they could not find any, the poor creature was made to walk with the aid of the police all the way to the Goculdas Hospital. Probably the police did not recognize the grave nature of the injury from which the woman was suffering. There was an excellent stretcher at the Goculdas Hospital, which he was informed had cost only Rs. 7. This showed that, at any rate, the provision of stretchers at every police station would not cost them much.

The Commissioner said that Mr. Kabrajee had assumed that because he was interested in the St. John's Ambulance Association, therefore he should be willing to give the proposition before the meeting his uncompromising support. The reason why he wished the association complete success, was that he thought a movement of that sort should be managed by independent bodies all over the town doing what they could to support it. (Hear, hear.) He knew how much the Municipality had yet to do for the good of the city; but if they were always to put their hands into their pockets and pay for every kind of philanthropic movement, there would not be one but a dozen Goculdases standing up to suggest that there should be a wholesale reduction of expenditure. (Laughter). Now that the association promised to do very good work, he thought the Municipal part of the burden should be limited to supplying some of the police stations with ambulances. There were twenty-six police chowkeys in Bombay, and if they were to pay not only for the ambulances, but also for the maintenance of a staff of bearers, it would be a heavy item of expenditure in the budget.

Dr. Blaney hoped that the society would train persons to treat in a proper manner cases of suspended animation, in regard to persons taken out out of a well. For want of proper treatment Dr. Blaney said that many deaths occurred which might be prevented.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee was against the Corporation pledging themselves to the resolution, which would entail upon the Municipality a heavy expenditure. He would propose that the Commissioner should, in the first place, furnish a report upon the subject.

Mr. Bhaishunkar Nanabhai seconded the amendment.

Mr. Geary said it would be a pity if the very excellent suggestion of Mr. Kabrajee should get into disfavour on the score of the heavy expentiture it would involve. It was, of course, mater of self-evidence that if they were asked to supply not only the stretchers, but a staff of doolie-bearers, at each of the twenty-seven police stations, the proposition must fall to the ground, as they could not undertake the expenditure. But it seemed to him that all that need really be done by them was to supply each of the chowkeys with a stretcher, the cost of which, as Dr. Blaney had stated, would be only Rs. 7. (Hear, hear.) If the Municipality did that much, steps might be taken to train some of the police or some of the Municipal employés for the work, and pay them a fee of four or eight annas whenever they had to carry a wounded man to hospital. This should be regarded as extra work on the part of the bearers, for which they would receive the small fees; and in this manner the whole difficulty would be got over. In course of time everybody would know where the stretchers could be obtained, and in many cases the friends of wounded people would be themselves willing to bear them to the hospital. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Geary thought it would be well to adopt his proposal, rather than go to the expense of having a regular staff night and day.

Mr. Bomonjee Master agreed with Mr. Geary, and added that a regular staff of doolie-bearers would cost them about Rs. 1,000 a month.

Mr. Kabrajee said that he did not want to bind the Town Council to any particular line of action by his proposition.

Ultimately, Mr. Nowrozjee withdrew his amendment. The word "stretcher bearers" was omitted from Mr. Kabrajee's proposition, which was then put and carried unanimously.

ATTENDANCE AT THE CORPORATION.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee moved "that, at the first quarterly meeting of the Corporation in each year, a list be presented by the Clerk and Secretary showing the dates of the holding of all meetings of the Corporation during the previous year, and the names of the members in attendance at such meetings."

The Chairman thought they were all of the same opinion as Mr. Nowrozjee.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. K. T. Telang, and carried unanimously.

THE DRAINAGE SCHEME.

The following letter was submitted to the meeting:—

Bombay, 17th October, 1883.

To the Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secretary, Town Council.

Sir,—It appears from the Acting Municipal Commissioner's letter dated 16th instant, that he has selected three streets in Camatteepoora in which to lay down connections between privies and sewers, and ordered that the necessary work should be commenced, and that he suggests that the Corporation might wish to have the houses in a larger number of streets similarly connected. I beg to give you notice that at the quarterly meeting to be held on the 22nd instant I shall propose that the letter in question, together with the report embodied therein from the Executive Engineer, on the subject of the experimental privies for the district, and as asked for by the Corporation on the 17th November, 1881, be now discussed by the Corporation, with a view to any action being taken in the matter that may be considered desirable.—I have, &c.,

G. Merewether.

Col. Merewether said it was extremely desirable that the Corporation should have the benefit of the Municipal Commissioner's views on the subject. The Commissioner had just come back from England, and was anxious that the matter should be postponed.

The consideration of the subject was accordingly postponed.

The Corporation then adjourned.

BENGAL.

Saint Andrew's Dinner.—The following is the list of toastes and speakers at the dinner which comes off on Friday night. The Queen-Empress, the Prince of Wales and the Royal Family, the Viceroy, and the Land we live in, will be proposed by Mr. J. J. J. Keswick, who again acts as Chairman. The Army, Navy and Volunteers will be proposed by the Revd. G. G. Gillan, and replied to by General Wilkinson. The Pious memory of St. Andrew is allotted to Mr. Westland. The Health of the Lasses will be proposed by Mr. Grey, and responded to by Mr. Morrison. The Croupier, Dr. K. Macleod, will speak up for the Land O'Cakes. Our Guests will be proposed by the Chairman, and the Lord Bishop will probably reply.—*Indian Daily News*.

Fire on Board a Ship.—On Monday morning, at 3 o'clock a report was made that the ship Dalswinton, lying in No. 3 Hastings, moorings, and bound for Valparaiso with a cargo of gunny bags, was on fire. Up to 3 p.m. on Friday last, the vessel had loaded with gunny bags, and yesterday morning at the hour named above, smoke was observed issuing in dense volumes from the after hatch of the between decks. The scuttle-hatch had been left open for the past three days, and a sail locker which was close to the scene of the fire, had been visited daily by the men. On the fire being discovered to vessel was unmoored and taken into the surveying moorings on the western band off the Government Dockyard. The Port Commissioner's Fire Engine Steamer Hatty and a number of boats are rendering all the assistance they can in extinguishing the fire. The hatches of the vessel have been battened down to prevent the fire from spreading. Up to yesterday afternaon smoke was still issuing from the vessel though the fire had been well got under.—*Englishman*.

MADRAS.

Mr. Bremner.—Mr. Harrington, Superintendent of the Marine Police, in charge of Mr. Bremner, who was arrested at Suez, arrived this (Wednesday) morning by the s. s. Peshawar.—*Madras Mail*.

Deaths in Madras.—From the 17th to the 23rd instant, 1 European, 4 East Indians, 4 Native Christains 265 Hindus, and 46 Mahomedans, died in Madras, making a total of 320 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 276. The deaths are thus classified; 42 from small-pox, 1 from measles, 48 from fever, 28 from dysentery, 22 from diarrhœa 17 from cholera, and 162 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 41·9 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 36·1 per 1,000 per annum.

The Survey Steamer Investigator.—This steamer was expected to remain in our Harbour Cochin for another month as it was the intention of Captain Dawson to complete his Survey Report and Chart before he leaves this Port but unexpectedly he received instructions from the Bombay Government, under whose auspices the survey of the Ports and Harbours in being conducted, to proceed forthwith to Rangoon to survey that Port after coaling at Colombo.

Death of Mr. F. Hayes.—Mr. Fried. Hayes, aged twenty-seven years, son of Mr. John Hayes, Proprietor, *Daily Post*, and Senior Advocate, Mysore Bar died on Saturday. He was transacting business as a contractor at Madras, and met with a carriage accident about a month ago. On Friday last alarming symptoms of tetanus set in, and the deceased expired on Saturday. His remains were taken from Madras to Bangalore on Sunday morning.—*Mail*.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAUB, AND OUDH.

Official Changes.—Mr. A. Smith, we Understand, officiates as Commissioner of the Presidency Division during the absence on furlough of Mr. Munro, Mr. Larminie taking over the Orissa Commissionership from Mr. Smith, and Mr. Coxhead going as Magistrate Burdwan in the place of Mr. Larminie. Mr. Beverley acts as Legal Remembrancer to the Bengal Government for Mr. Allen, who is going on furlough for one year.—*Pioneer*.

Illness of the Maharajah of Kashmir.—We regret to hear that the health of His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmeir is again unsatisfactory. His Highness is now suffering from an affection of the eyes, the outcome of his constitutional ailment; and he is being attended by Dr. Cayley, of Calcutta, whose services have been lent by the Government. His Highness, we understand, now desires to have an English Doctor always resident at his Court, and has asked the Government of India to lend him a medical officer.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

MAJOR HOLDICH'S EXPEDITION.

Camp, near Drabund, Nov. 17

Here we are facing the Takht, only twenty miles from it as the crow flies, but good sixty by the circuitous route, which the impossibility of the road for a large force, and the scarcity of water along that road, compels us to take. A heavy shower which fell on the night of the 10th instant, coated the Kaisarghar or Ubashtachuka peak, the northern summit, 11,250 feet high, with snow and raised hopes that water would be found about the place where our ultimate and highest bivouac must be, but messengers just returned from the mountains are said still to report "no water."

Very little is known about the upper plateaux of the mountain, and nothing at all about the regions beyond. That there are two centrally-connected ridges running nearly parallel to each other for a distance of about eight miles, that between the extreme northern and southern points of the two is a vast open space called "the maidan," that the ascent from the eastern side is almost perpendicular, whilst that from the further or western side is comparatively gradual, all this has already been pretty clearly ascertained. But what the water supply is, what the general height of the valleys and small plains beyond, whether the western slopes are forest-clad or not, &c., &c., all is conjecture. Speculation is useless, as the geographical veil, which has to our discredit, I think, lain over the whole of this, the highest mass of the Suleiman range, and the regions beyond, will be as thoroughly lifted in the next ten days, as will be that of the Sheoarani tribe. By the way, both the stationary, and what I may call ambulatory, hostages (*i. e.*, those detained at Drabund and those who go with us) of these mountaineers seem very much puzzled and disconcerted at the size of the "guard," which I understand the Deputy Commissioner told them he would take with him, when he should go his pilgrimage to their shrine on the Takht; that we should go with an army, instead of a guard of a few sepoys, indicates to the suspicious Sheorani mind an intention on the part of the great "Sirkar Angrez" to establish a cantonment somewhere on the mountain. That all this labour and expense should be incurred in order to draw a few lines on a blank sheet of paper, or enable the General Sahib or the Burra Sahib, or the extraordinary spy—Glass Sahib, commonly called the compass-wallah—to sit on King Solomon's seat or shoot bears and *markhor*, on Sheorani can believe. When told that such is the case, he shakes his head incredulously, and resigns himself to his present position of mingled happiness and misery—to wit, eight annas *per diem*, and rations of wheaten flour, *ghee* and *dhall*, all rare luxuries for him—a long tramp on foot by day and a shivering bivouac by night. What may be the ethnic relation of the Sheorani to his neighbours, I do not know, but that every respectable man (and all the hostages are presumably respectable) amongst them, of 40 and upwards, is a duplicate of his fellow, and would pass as a Soudan "old clothes man" or the "wandering Jew" is certain. They have all their hatchet faces and long hook noses, each culminating in an extraordinary blob over, rather than above, the upper lip. Of course their clothes are dirty, and no wonder their general expression is funereal, considering their doubt about our intentions. Of course, too, the Deputy Commissioner insists that they are delighted at the prospect of our visiting them, and that a woe-begone continuence is their way of exhibiting a dignified content with their surroundings and a lively satisfaction with his arrangements, for their comfort.

I have no time to add more than to say that we march at 4 a. m. through the first range by the Shekh Haider Pass, which according to Elphinstone's *Cabool*, is the Pawindah caravan route to Kandahar. We follow this route, I believe, for two or three marches. One carriage consists of 800 Government mides and 1,000 camels, supplied by the Nasau Pawindahs of whom we have nearly 400, all very fine, heavy men, with open countenances and very frank and independent manners. No time for more.—*Pioneer*.

MR. WALLACE ON WEDDING PRESENTS.

We (*Madras Mail*) have been particularly requested by Mr. John Wallace to publish the following reply to our remarks of the 23rd instant:—

Sir,—Your remarks upon my letter of the 23rd instant, I find correctly express the general opinion of Madras society regarding my view of the presents. I reproduce those remarks here:—

"Our correspondent would seem to entertain the opinion that when members of the European and Native society of Madras were offering presents to the two Misses Carmichael on the occasion of their nuptials, the donors were really making gifts to the gentleman who both stands to them in the relation of father, and stands to the Government in the relation of Senior Member of Council."

I will now prove that the objection just stated, contains a fallacy so remarkable, that *the objection itself does away with the idea of insult altogether*. The proof involves reasoning so subtle that it is, I am conscious, accordingly difficult to follow, but I do not despair of making it intelligible. It is as follows:—The objection stated shortly is this. "*The daughters* took the presents:" Then *why*, in the name of all that is rational, did *the father* take offence when I said "If I had given two handsome presents to your daughters at their marriage" *Why* did he not say to me "go and tell that to—my daughters"?

If the objection be valid, my words were absolutely devoid of meaning.

This will appear more clear, if it be supposed that I had substituted "Smith's daughters" "for your daughters."

On the other hand, if my words had a meaning and a condemnatory meaning, it could only have been because they contained an *inuendo* of a breach of a penal statute, of which the gentleman addressed was conscious.

To this it might perhaps be said, by way of rejoinder, that he need not have been conscious of a violation of a penal statute, but may have had a consciousness that I regarded him as having done so. I reply "How could I, if the objection be vaild? And how could he suppose that I should imagine a sequence which, if the objection be valid could not exist? What enabled him to perform that unheard-of mental feat of following what, if the objection be valid, was an erratic of inconsequential and even incompleted train of thought?" It follows that *if the objection be sound*, I must be acquitted of insult.

My case, is briefly, that I was kept in a malarious station in order to extort from me a gift, and that I was dismissed the Service for not having submitted to the extortion but protested against it, the charges against me being concocted.

The *demand* was the invitation upon an acquaintance which was of the slightest—*the Hon. Mr. Carmichael and I had never sat at the same table.*

After this your commiseration that I had been "harshly treated" suggests the supposition that this would be the sum of your reflections, did the occasion arise for you to give them to the public upon the fate of "a certain man" who went down to Jericho and fell among thieves. Farewell.

Our correspondent's casuistry is too subtle for our poor comprehension. His conclusion that he was kept in a malarious station in order to extort from him a gift, as is unfounded as his argument, that he was dismissed the Service for protesting against the alleged extortion. What does Mr. Wallace take Mr. Carmichael for? Men do not usually go about on the eve of the nuptials of their daughters extorting gifts from their neighbours. It may readily be assumed that so far from Mr. Carmichael having resented Mr. Wallace's omission to send wedding presents, the fact that Mr. Wallace had sent nothing, escaped his notice. Wedding gifts are given not by strangers to strangers, but by friends to friends. Mr. Wallace never sat at the same table with Mr. Carmichael, and probably never met the latter's daughters. It was not in the smallest way incumbent upon him to offer presents. He must pardon us for the belief that for want of a better reason he let his mind dwell far too long on a wholly erroneous suspicion of the cause of his detention at Cuddapah. He lost his equanimity, and let Mr. Carmichael have a plain statement of his opinion when the chance presented itself. He should have been suspended for what was unquestionably an outrage. But to dismiss him—that was indeed cruel, and, not improbably, illegal.

AN APPEAL.

The following "Fisherman's Statement" appears in the *Daily Telegraph*, which supports the appeal by a leading article:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'DAILY TELEGRAPH.'

Sir,—With humble Respect I Beg to Lay Before you the Following Statement:

My name is Henry Joseph Pocock. I Live at Upnor in Kent. I am now 68 years of age and my wife is 69.

It is I Believe well known that my Two Sons, Francis and Edward Pocock went out to Africa with Mr. Stanley, and shared The Perils and toils of his Journeys, and were I may Say Largely instrumental in Aiding the great work of opening up the interior of Africa to the influences of Religion and of Commerce. We are Parents who Loved our young Sons who met their Deaths in Crossing The Dark Continent of Africa, Sacrificing their Lives in the advancement of this Great Work of Civilisation wich is Destined to bring So many Benefits boath to England and to the African nations themselves.

I am Sure that the English Nation will not Forget the Services wich my two Sons Rendered to this great Cause. And I trust and hope That in Return For Such Services those who Have Power to Do So, may be Pleased to help me with Some Provision For my wife and myself in our Remaining years.

But Little Powers to work is now Left to me, and I Feel that this my Humble Request will not Be made in vain.

Perhaps i may be allowed to mention with All Respect Some other Claims wich seem to Speak in my Favour.

I have had three brothers in the Royal Navy. One Perished in the ill Fated Expedition of Sir John Franklin in the Arctic Regions. The Second Died in the Service, and the third Shortly after being Superannuated.

My Wife has also had two Brothers in the navy. i have now three Sons in H.M. Service, Two under the War Department, one in the Dockyard, and also three grandsons Two of whom are in the Navy one in the War Department, and I have Reason to believe that others of them will Enter the Same Services.

I Feel therefore a Strong hope that one who is Connected so Closely and in so many ways with the Service of his Country will not Look in vain For the generous help of those in authority in this my time of need. My Character is well known. But if it be needed My Clergyman and many Friends will willingly testify For Me.

Earnestly hopeing For a Successful Result To this my most Urgent Application.—I Remain Sir with much Respect Your Obedient Servant

HENRY JOSEPH POCOCK."

TO THE CORPULENT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the following letter:—

"Sir,—I think myself in duty bound to place upon record the great benefit which I have derived from a brief sketch of a book on 'Corpulence' lately published by Professors Ebstein of Gottingen.

Ebstein's system, so far as I understand it, has a negative and positive side. The negative consists in total abstinence from potatoes, turnips, and all such vegetables, together with all sweet dishes in every shape and form. The positive side of Ebstein's treatment consists mainly of two elements—fat, and black tea without cream or sugar (lemon if desired).

I have drawn up for myself the following deitary, and pursued it for five weeks. Breakfast—a cup of black tea, white bread (or, better, brown-bread toast) with abundance of butter, an egg if required, or a little fat meat, ham or bacon, or fish. Lunch—a little fat meat boiled or roasted. Afternoon—cup of black tea. Dinner—soup, fish, fat meat, ham or bacon (no meat without fat), cabbage, baked fruit (without sugar if desired), salad, fresh fruit, cheese, and bread and butter. A half-glass of whisky-and-water will at dinner do no harm; a few glassses of claret or light wine. After dinner—cup of black tea.

I am almost a sexagenarian, in a public position with varied duties. I can scarcely express the benefit which I have derived from this regimen. Six weeks ago I tottered round my garden once with painful effort. I can now walk three miles without fatigue. I am able for my work all day, not half so tired at night, and can rise early in the morning with the utmost ease. I can honestly say that I would willingly have paid any doctor a fee of £100 for the prescription.

I have not seen Professor Ebstein's book, except in one precious fragment. I take it that added exercise, and, in the case of the people with large appetites, a moderately reduced quantity of meat is required—lean meats to be avoided as far as possible. I do not profess to be able to fill up details in the system at present; and I must confess that, during the last few days, while I have rigidly adhered to the system which I have found so beneficent, I have not felt such entire relief as at first. But I hope to correct and fill up my very imperfect outline of knowledge by details derived from Professor Ebstein's work, and to write to you again that I have become a lighter and a happier man.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Nov. 3. A HEAVY WEIGHT.

"I am not yet sufficiently informed upon the exact weight of meat allowed by Dr. Ebstein. It will be seen how radically this system differs from Banting's. Corpulent men in good health generally have a greater craving for fat, butter, marrow, etc., than others. Banting forbade this absolutely, and killed his patients. Ebstein maintains that fat is the proper food for the fat. Black tea is also of primary importance."

Advice to Mothers:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

THE return of the Bank of England published in London yesterday shows an increase in the Reserve of Notes of £300,000, while the Bills Discounted £19,800,000—are also greater by £100,000. The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities remains unaltered at 43 per cent. Money in Lombard-street, however, seems to be in improved request, and there is a fall of ⅛ per cent. in the rates of discount in the open market for Indian bills—three months being now discountable at ⅞, and four months at ¾ per cent. below the Bank's rate. In the Stock Exchange securities the only change reported is a rise of ¼ in 4½ per cent. French Rentes which are worth 106½.

In the General Produce markets Linseed is quieter at a decline of 6d. per quarter: Rapeseed unchanged; Wheat dull. Coffee is quieter, and Mid-Plantation Ceylon has fallen to 79s. per cwt.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet: Surats steady; arrivals firm. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales Surats. There is no change in prices. Oomrawuttee—good clause—January-February shipment via Canal, is quoted at 4 11-16d. The New York market being closed yesterday, we are without any advices from that quarter.

EXCHANGE is a shade firmer, and there were some sellers of Demand Bank Paper at 1s. 7 12-32d. The mercantile bills making are very limited and three months' credits can still be placed at 1s. 7 23-32d.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s 7¼¼. to 1s. 7 12-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 7-16d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 19-32d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7 23-32d.
Francs, 3 months' sight	Fcs. 2·07½

GOVERNMENT PAPER quiet. 4 per cents Rs. 98 15-16: 4½ per cents. Rs. 102⅜.

SHARES.—Some Colaba Land and Press shares were sold at Rs. 785. Berars and Prince of Wales have fallen to Rs. 595 and Rs. 645 respectively, but there were buyers of Forts at the increased rate of Rs. 2,525. Volkarts have also improved to Rs. 790. Mill shares are firm, and in some instances a rise of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share has been established. Bnsiness is reported in Dhurrumseys at Rs. 530; Framjee Petits at Rs. 950; Hyderabads at Rs. 1,230; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,200; Mahalukshmis at Rs. 1,045; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,385; Morarjees at Rs. 1,560; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,095; Orientals at Rs. 725 and Western Indias at Rs. 990. There is a great buoyancy in the shares of the Bombay and Burmah Trading Company and there are buyers at Rs. 5,700 to Rs. 5,800 per share, but few sellers.

COTTON remained quiet in the early part of the day in sympathy with the tone of Liverpool, but in the afternoon some buyers appeared in the market, and a few purchases of New Julgaum for March and Dhollera for April delivery were made at the respective rates of Rs. 183 and Rs. 181 per candy. Very little doing on the spot.

		Per candy.
Oomrawuttee	F.G. Rs.	175
Do.	Good „	170
Do.	F.G.F. „	162
Dhollera	F.G. „	174
Do.	Good „	169
Do.	F.G.F. „	160
Western	Good „	158
Do.	F.G.F. „	149
Dharwar Saw-ginned	F.G.F. „	165
Compta	„	143
New Machine-ginned Broach	Good „	214 March.
Do. Oomrawuttee	Good „	183-1-5 Mar.
Do. Dhollera	Good „	181 April.
Do. Bengal	Good „	151
Do. do	F.G. „	156

LINSEED is quiet, and some sales of ready lots are reported to-day at Rs. 5-15 per cwt.

RAPESEED continues, but there is not much doing. We quote:—Guzerat Rs. 8-2 to Rs. 8-4 per cwt.; Cawnpore Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-10; Brown Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-6.

WHEAT remains quiet without any alteratian in prices. White Pessie No. 1 Rs. 31 to Rs. 31½; Yellow Rs. 25 to Rs. 25½; Luskari Rs. 23½ to Rs. 24; Catha Rs. 21½ to Rs. 22.

FREIGHTS remain steady at 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. for Wheat and Seeds and 18s. 9d. to 20s. for measurement to Liverpool via Canal. Antwerp 22s. 6d. to 23s. 2d. Havre 22s. 6d. Marseilles 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d. For the Mediterranean ports the rate is Rs. 13-12 to Rs. 15.

PIECE-GOODS are quiet and the business passing is of a limited nature *Copper* remains depressed About 203 cases of Braziers to arrive are reported to have been placed at Rs. 44-4 per cwt.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	830
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	85

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	592½
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	138
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	18¾p.c.	520
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 50	925
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	...	40
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1040
BudneiraM'f'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	—	500	...	410
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	720
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	827½
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	530
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	870
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	..	950
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	480
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	750
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,055
HydrabadSpinningCo.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,230
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	500	..	550
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	800	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,200
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	925
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,072½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 4	135
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	150p.c.	3,150
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1 045
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,385
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	25	Rs. 12	252½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,560
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	980
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,095
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	725
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	320
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	...	280
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	30	265
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1535
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	955
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	520
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	800
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	990

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Inchborva, 1,487 tons, Captain J. W. Eno, sailed yesterday for Hambery, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 101 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE steamer Angers, 2,077 tons, Captain J. Pinkham, will sail to-day for London, with a general cargo, and Mr. and Mrs. Ives, Mr. Buckly and Mr. Lee, as passengers.

THE steamer Dryburg Abbey, 1,481 tons, Captain J. Theorde, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (17th Nov.), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch and Co.

THE steamer St. Bernard, 1,447 tons, Captain G. Davey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (3rd Nov.), with a cargo of 2,238 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the B. I. S. N. Company.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain G. Mackerness, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. G. Grandy, Major and Mrs. Marshall and 14 deck.

THE ship Valiant, 1,582 tons, Captain J. F. Gardiner, which arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo from New York (2nd Aug.), brought a cargo of 53,276 boxes Kerosine oil and 82 cases pain clair. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, 939 tons, Captain G. C. Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Syed Hoosein and two children, Mr. Abdool Bin Mushari, three Seamen, of H. M. S. Woodlark, and 39 deck.

THE French steamer Canton, 2,732 tons, Captain J. Daniel, with sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel and Mrs. McLeod Innis and daughter, Colonel G. I. Chesney, Hon. and Mrs. C. Grant, C. I. R., and two sons Governess and two servants, Mr. R. Raney Dougalls.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain H. B. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Kurrachee, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. W. R. Patridge, Mr. H. J. Metters, Mr. and Mrs. Greenhill, Conductor Cody wife and sis children, Mrs. Hobbs and three children, and 46 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer China, Captain G. Dodero, sailing at noon to-day:—For Genoa.—Mrs. Turton, Miss Turton, Col. Murray and two Miss Murray, Mr. Furrell, Miss Furrell, Mr. Robert Muller, Mr. G. Pedretti, and Mr. G. Premonti. For Marseilles.—Mr. Raymond Pierre and General McNeill. For Port Said.—Mrs. Bertha and 2 deck passengers. For Aden.—3 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Hydaspes, 1,890 tons, Captain G. Scrivener, will sail to-day for China, &c., with Australian, and China, Mails, and general cargo and the following passengers.—For Sydney.—Mr. Keary, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, and Mr. Farmer. For Melbourne.—Mr. L. Everrett, Mr. H. J. Gidney, Mr. F. Burgess, Mr. Liddell, Mrs. and Miss. Devitte and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Cttrill and infant, and Mr. Woodarck. For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. F. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. D. Roe and two children. For Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Broaks, and Sir John Sinclair. For Shanghai.—Mr. Grant Mr. H. Kent, and Mr. J. Jan Mahamed.—For Colombo.—Mr. A. Buttler.—For Kongkong a Mr. C. W. Wilson, and Mr. Mirza Ebrahims. For Calcutta—Mr. E. A. Merson.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Oriental (s)	Tice	Bussorah, Nov. 15.
	Ethiopia (s)	Smith	London, Oct. 24.
	St. Bernard (s)	Davey	Cardiff, Nov. 3.
	Dryburg Abbey	Theorde	Rangoon, Nov. 17.
	Rydal Hall (s)	....	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Venetia (s)	Daniell	Trieste, &c.
	Inchborva (s)	Eno	Hamberg.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearences yesterday:—
Steamer Canton, Daniel, to Marseilles.
„ China, Dodero, to Genoa.
„ Anger, Pinkham, to London.
„ Euphrates, Mackerness, to Kurrachee, &c.
„ Hydaspes, Scrivener, to China, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Inchgrave, to Antwerp.
„ Calder, to Persian Gulf.
„ Chindwara, to Coast and Calcutta.
„ Ethiopia, to London via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
25 City of Agra (s) ..Gordon ......Liverpool, Oct. 20.
Rewa (s) ....Hay ....London, Oct. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 25.—Steamers Purulia, Maharani, Calcutta and a Steamer (numbers undistinguishable). Ship Thessalus. Barque Ben Macdhui, and a Barque (numbers undistinguishable.)

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.
26 Malda (s).......... .... Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 29th November, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·852
Temperature of the Air	75·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·5
Dew Point	63·5
Relative humidity of Air	·671
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·6
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)	66·7
General Direction of Wind*	NE, ENE, E, W, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	227

* From midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 28.

Falcount, Col., Bengal Military Work, from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 29.

Anderson, Col., 2nd Lancers, on duty, from Tannah.
Barnes, Lieut., Comt. Dept., from leave, from England.
Wood, Lieut. Col., Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Jhansi.
Mein, Lieut., 21st Bombay N. I., from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 30.

Stanley, Lieut., Devonshire, on duty, from Umballa.
Bright, Lieut. Genl., Staff, on duty, from Meerut.
Barnard, Major, R. M. Fusiliers, on duty, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 30.

Tyler, Capt., Quartermaster Genl's. Dept., on duty, to Poona.
Bright, Lieut. Genl., Staff, on duty, to England.
Lang, Capt., R. H. A., from leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 1.

The Regiment will parade under the Adjutant this day Saturday the 1st December, 1883. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Sections 4 to 12 page 122 to 136 of the Field Exercise will be practiced. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m. and all those met on the way will be supplied with tickets. Members defraying their own tram expenses will have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders, viz:—At the Oval every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6-30 a.m. The parade on Wednesday will be under the Adjutant. At the P. and O. Dockyard every Monday and Thursday at 5 p.m. At Grant-road every Tuesday at 6-30 a.m. At the J. J. Hospital every Tuesday and Friday at 5 p.m. At the E. G. Hospital every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p.m., and at the Town Hall every Monday and Wednesday at 5 p.m. All members are requested to attend at the above places for Squad and Company drill so as to make a creditable appearance on Saturday parade.

Members requiring ammunition for class firing or practice are requested to send to Head-quarters for it, there being none on the range. Members of A. B. and D. Companies will send to Sergt. Major T. Abbott, and members of C. E. and F. Companies to Serjt. Inst. J. Walch.

The range at Coorla will be available for class firing and practice from Monday next, but will be reserved on the 5th 6th 7th and 8th inst., for the Western India Rifle Association Competition.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to C. Company, viz:—Vols. J. F. Thorn, E. R. Texeira and C. Doyle.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

“THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.”
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. “AGENTS WANTED.”

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty
the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.
SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.
Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.
Plain square Piano......Rs. 33 per month or Rs. 750
Sympathetic square .... „ 36 „ or „ 825
Semi-grand, on three legs „ 6 „ or „ 1,375
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HART—November 26, at Calcutta, Mary Ann, widow of the late Thomas Lay Hart, H. E. I. C. Service, aged 70 years, 2 months and 13 days.

MACKINNON—November 23, at Mussoorie, the wife of Mr Vincent Mackinnon, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FINDON—November 19, at Allahabad (buried at Jamalpore) Charlotte Augusta, widow of the late John Findon, East Indian Railway.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1883.

IN the beginning of October we mentioned that Mr. Dibblee, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Western Deccan Railway Survey, had completed that duty, and that negotiations were in progress for the immediate commencement of the Western Deccan Railway (Poona and Belgaum) by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. Mr. Hart, the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, now informs us that the Secretary of State has telegraphed to Sir James Fergusson that terms for the construction of the railway in question have been settled with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, which will commence the work immediately. This is the most important announcement immediately affecting this Presidency which has been made for some years. The construction of the railway will give employment to large numbers, and circulate money in districts where it never circulated before. When constructed, the railway will bring into connection with the markets of Bombay and of the world large and fertile districts whose rich resources have hitherto lain dormant. It is to be hoped that the Secretary of State will not cease from well-doing now that he has made a substantial beginning. The sanction of the G. I. P. extension *viâ* Bhopal and Jhansi to Cawnpore will bring to India £3,500,000 to open up to commerce a region of great fertility, and finally by feeding the G. I. P. Railway line add considerably to the dividends which the Government receives out of the surplus earnings. Then there is the offer of Messrs. Hoar, Miller, and Co. to produce five-and-a-half millions sterling to make a railway from Nagpore to Setarampore, thus establishing direct railway communication through the Central Provinces between Bombay and Calcutta. As we pointed out two months ago, all that is required for the construction of this line is the sanction of a limited guarantee of 4 per cent. while the line is in progress. Once the line is at work it will certainly make from 4½ to 5½ per cent. to begin with. The Government of India have fully satisfied themselves that the line will be a paying one, and is most desirous to see it begun. But the Secretary of State, or rather we should say the India Office, has hitherto shown an extraordinary apathy in the matter, and nothing has been done. It is to be hoped that Lord Kimberley will take the question up and authorize the Government of India to carry out the advantageous arrangements which have been negotiated with so much pains by Mr. Hope and Sir Evelyn Baring. While pressing upon the attention of those concerned the importance of giving the fiat which will bring nine millions of capital into the country for the construction of two railways of great commercial importance, we must express the satisfaction which the country will feel at the substantial progress that has been made in authorizing the commencement of the Western Deccan Railway. This will put heart into enterprise throughout the whole Presidency.

IT has been for some time obvious that France is engaged in a determined effort to prosecute a State colonial policy which has been sketched out as a whole, and is by no means the result of the local circumstances which have served as its pretexts. For proofs of this fact it is enough to recall her operations in Tunis, at Madagascar (now partly obscured by the Chinese *imbroglio*), in Tongking, and on the Congo, and to note the popular sentiment which has given M. Ferry a triumph over M. Clémenceau, who is a staunch anti-colonialist. But what her reasons are for embarking on a course beset with obvious dangers may be placed shortly before our readers in condensed yet complete form from the brief in favour of the colonial policy which an influential French writer, M. Gabriel Charmes, has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for the past month. That gentleman has evidently succeeded in persuading his countrymen that in such a policy, at once “ elevated and continuous,” and only in such a policy, does the safety of the Republic, if not of the people who live under it, consist; and in urging his case has considered the question from five points of view.

First of all, it is the view of M. Charmes that the new colonial policy is desired by, and is suited to, the people at large. It is, he says, desired sincerely, notwithstanding French withdrawal from Egypt, and it is now, as it always was, suited to their colonizing “ aptitudes.” All France is engaged on a study of geography—as indeed well she may be if she wants to know to what distant regions her sons are being sent;—and at the same time missions of an industrial, commercial, and scientific scope are being everywhere undertaken. The Gaulish passion for overrunning the earth and for high emprise generally is re-awakening, and as once Europe, so now Asia, is to receive the impress of Gallic footprints. France also recognises the wisdom of Mill's contention that “ the foundation of colonies is the most proper way in which to employ the capital of a people at once venerable and wealthy.” She is a country of capitalists and of manufactures that require fresh markets, and already owns to an uneasy feeling that she is being distanced in the race to obtain them by Austria, Germany, Russia, and even Italy. She has an enterprising surplusage of population for whom she must have what M. Ferry calls *un placement de bons pères de famille*—an investment for their sons, not a pretext for aggression; while there is the consideration that in proportion to her numbers her colonial influence is absurdly small. England is an island with thirty-five millions at home and eleven millions scattered abroad, yet commands a colonial empire of two hundred and forty-one millions. The same with Holland. That country has two-and-a-half millions of population; her colonial empire embraces twenty-four or twenty-five millions. Turn to France. France has thirty-seven millions within her borders. Her colonial empire falls short of thirty millions! With the views of successive governments on the subject M. Charmes is altogether out of humour, averring that while for some years past they have been swayed by considerations of the narrowest egotism or pusillanimity, the present do not look beyond the arrondissements of Paris, but only come into power—Egypt is glanced at as a case in point—to reverse the policy, whatever it was, of their immediate predecessors. But Tongking, M. Charmes thinks, is even a better instance. A year ago it was possible to throw a small force into the delta of Sontay and paralyse the Black Flags, unprepared as they were, and thus present China with a *fait accompli*, of that sort before which Oriental peoples are inclined to bow. It was exactly the same thing in Tunis, at Madagascar, on the Congo. Hesitation, fear, non-recognition of the general feeling in favour of decisive action,—these were characteristics of Government. Let the same mistake not be repeated, M. Charmes says, in Tongking, for that is no simple province like another Cochin-China. Tongking is the key of the “ gold and silver road ” to Yunnan, and one of the best positions from which to command the Chinese seas. Concerning the commercial standpoint, M. Charmes says that in these waters are openings for a widespread commerce which may resuscitate the decaying external trade of France. The falling off in external trade reacts on internal trade, already injured M. Charmes thinks by the socialistic ideas and aspirations of the age; and accordingly it is found that mercer's goods and especially Parisian ware are being gradually beaten from the market. Handicrafts are becoming neglected, the craftsman has larger wants, shortens his hours of labour, is dissatisfied, captious, and apt to strike; other countries are closely imitating products hitherto peculiarly French; and the workman, finding no market abroad and pressed by competition at home, is turning his eyes longingly but futilely to the State as to some *deus ex machinâ* for salvation, but meanwhile keeps his hands idly in his pockets. The remedy is in a lowering of tariffs; in commercial treaties with all countries, England and America among the first; while above all, giving up exploded protectionist theories, the country should recognise the expediency of manufacturing, in the present state of demand, cheap goods for the foreign market. M. Charmes is emphatic in condemnation of the proposals, much debated in France, first of all to reduce the period of service in the French army to an obligatory term of three years, so that, as in Germany, a sort of national force would be in reserve, and in the next place to suppress the system of volunteering service for a year; both of which proposals he declares spring from a democratic idea that every citizen shall, by undergoing the same service, perform the same amount of duty for, and equally share the hardship of war on behalf of, his country. As most people are aware, a law exists in France by which the Frenchman abroad, even though he be at the antipodes, must, if he be enrolled, rejoin his *corps d'armée* within six months after the order has been deposited at his home dwelling. The result is that just as the young man is learning something of his new domicile, whether it be in a French colony or not, he is recalled for service, and for a space of three years at least, prevents his foreign education and therefore the influence he exerts as an individual colonist on behalf of his country. Lastly, M. Charmes finds grave defects in the *personnel* of French colonial administration, where there is noticed by him a great instability. By this he means a shiftiness in the disposing of the working staff, in the sending out of ill-trained and inexperienced officials, and in the display of an unlucky knack of putting men, well qualified enough, into wrong places; and the recall of M. Lemyre de Villers, the Governor from Saigon and the substitution for him at a critical time of a young prefect from continental France is cited to give point to the charge. A minister for the colonies is suggested, for as matters are now arranged the deputies abroad can do what they like with foreign concerns, and can persuade the Chamber at home, whose members are as a rule blindly ignorant of the country to be dealt with, of what to their irresponsibility may seem right. The present system, by which the French legation in China was for long left in absolute ignorance of what was going on in the neighbourhood of Tongking, is cited as a proof of this isolation: no wonder, M. Charmes says in effect, in this state of affairs that the present pass has been brought about! No wonder that the colonial system of France should be languishing under conditions like these!

So far M. Gabriel Charmes; and of course it concerns him and his countrymen primarily to judge of the expediency or inexpediency of pushing the colonial dominion of France. Later on, equally of course, complications will arise and international friction will ensue. Of late our Gallic neighbours have had some remarkably narrow escapes from something more than mere diplomatic friction. China seems disposed to try the reality of the national longing for colonial adventure. It may be true, as some one shouted out the other day during the political duel between Messieurs Ferry and Clémenceau, that “China has not declared war for 7,000 years,” and that, as M. Ferry quickly retorted, “she won't begin now.” But it takes two to make a quarrel, and not quite so long a period as 7,000 years has elapsed since a declaration of war came out of the mouth of France.

THE extent of the demoralization amongst the Khedive's subjects may be estimated by the fact that out of 600 gendarmes sent to Suakim well-nigh one-half deserted on the way. What heart will be shown by the 332 honest fellows that did not desert, or perhaps did not get the chance, we can easily judge. The gendarmes were regarded as a picked body, vastly superior to the fellaheen soldiers brought up hand-cuffed to be enrolled in the regular army. The prospect is not hopeful. If the Mahdi succeeds in entering Egypt with a strong body of the warriors who have so often proved their mettle under his command, His Highness the Khedive will once again find himself at Alexandria asking for shelter on board a British man-of-war. That the Mahdi will turn his attention to Egypt if he be not kept on the alert by at least the menace of a counter-stroke from Suakim, may be taken as a matter of course. A few dervishes would prepare the way for him. His Holiness—for we shall now have to give him his official title, and discontinue the use of the disrespectful term “False Prophet”—has developed already a talent for stirring up his co-religionists by means of agents selected for the purpose. It was in this way that he stirred up the tribes around Suakim which destroyed the Egyptian reinforcement on its way thence to General Hicks' army beyond Khartoum. It is in this way also that he has isolated Khartoum and cut off its supplies. The likelihood of his employing the same system to the north has evidently not escaped the Egyptian Government. The determination to fortify Asouan, which is a thousand miles nearer to Cairo than Khartoum, shows what is thought to be possible. The Egyptian troops can scarcely be depended upon in face of an enemy who has inflicted upon them such a succession of crushing defeats. If, therefore, the Mahdi is to be resisted effectually he will have to be met by troops from India.

EN ROUTE WITH THE ROYAL VISITORS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, Nov. 26.

THE long railway journey from Bombay to Meerut has been safely accomplished, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught may now be considered to be fairly installed in their new home. A thousand-mile journey in a railway carriage, as those who have travelled by the overland mail from London to Brindisi have good reason to know, is usually a wearisome experience; but fortunately this rule is by no means so inexorable as not to admit of exceptions. The Royal journey to Meerut was one of unmingled pleasure, and one that was marked by numerous little incidents which must awaken agreeable memories hereafter. At Ahmedabad and Palanpore, at Ulwar and Delhi—in fact all along the line—the welcome given to the Duke and Duchess was quite as warm and sincere, judging from outward tokens, as that accorded to them in Bombay, where they were received with open arms. Nearly all the stations from Bombay quite up to Meerut were decorated and illuminated, and from sunset on Sunday to daybreak on Monday the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was lighted up by torches placed at intervals of two or three hundred yards. Salutes were fired and guards-of-honour turned out at several places, while at every station at which the train stopped there assembled a crowd of Europeans and natives, the former cheering and the latter clapping their hands, crying “wah-wah,” salaaming profoundly, or looking on with open-mouthed wonder. At Palanpore and Ulwar the Chiefs and their nobles came to meet the train, and paid their respects to the Duke and Duchess as intelligibly as the firing of cannon, the beating of tom-toms, and the braying of brass instruments would permit. Among the mass of the natives—that is, the peasants and the unlettered classes—the most amusing confusion of ideas seems to exist as to the identity of the Prince and the *raison d'être* of his mission in India. In some districts he was spoken of as the Maharaja. Here in Meerut he is known as the Nawab-sahib. There is no knowing what honorific titles may not be applied to him at other places which he may visit.

Ahmedabad contains so many places of historical and antiquarian interest, that it is to be regretted Their Royal Highnesses were not able to afford time to visit the city. A sight of the Rani Asni, or as it is generally called, the Rani Sipri Mosque, alone would amply repay any trouble which such a visit would entail. Built in the early part of the sixteenth century, when the Indo-Saracenic style was at its best, this mosque is undoubtedly the architectural gem of Ahmedabad. Originally it was the intention of the Duke and Duchess to drive through the city, spend a few hours in visiting some of the tombs and mosques, and lunch at General Carnegy's. But the delay in the arrival of the Cathay upset all these arrangements, and made it necessary to reduce the stay at Ahmedabad to the very slenderest dimensions. The Royal train arrived at Ahmedabad at seven o'clock on Sunday morning, and the Duke having received the address of the Municipal Corporation, the party breakfasted at the refreshment-room in the station. Through some inadvertence, a copy of the address which had been forwarded to the Duke at Bombay miscarried; consequently his reply, unlike most of the oratorical efforts of Royalty, was on this occasion an impromptu. Having breakfasted, the Duke and Duchess walked on a crimson carpet to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway platform at the other end of the station, passing under a triumphal arch bearing the appropriate inscription, “*Au revoir!* T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught,” surmounted by a representation of the ducal coronet. On the outer side of the platform, a long series of arches composed of foliage and adorned with trophies of flags and banners had been erected, while at the top of each of the tall and ancient minarets near the Bombay end of the station floated the Royal ensign. The 4th King's Own furnished a guard-of-honour with Captain Kellin in command. The large open space in front of the station, the bridge spanning the railway on the north, and every vacant spot from which it was possible to obtain a glimpse of the Royal visitors, was thronged with several thousand people; and as the train left the platform and sped northwards their enthusiasm, which had hitherto been dormant, broke out in loud acclaims.

The first stoppage after leaving Ahmedabad was made at a small place called Dongarwa, where the Prince and Princess alighted to witness the decorations, which were remarkable for their originality, if nothing else. Peacock feathers seemed to be the prevailing feature of the decorations. They were massed under the eaves and round the pillars supporting the roof over the platform, and they were arranged in festoons and formed in trophies. The novelty of the effect produced by this amusing together of feathers was heightened by a display of old damascened and enamelled shields and other accessories. At Sidhpur, some distance on, there was a very large assemblage of natives, who evinced great interest in the Royal visitors. Having passed through a rich and fertile country, which contrasted remarkably with the wild jungle which followed later in the day, the train arrived at Palanpore, where there was a grand demonstration in honour of the passing Royalty. Just before entering the station, the train passed under an arch, on one side of which was inscribed in letters of gold on a crimson ground the now often seen but none the less expressive word, “Welcome,” while on the other side was a sentence expressing a wish that the life of the Queen-Empress might be prolonged. On the arrival of the train at the platform side, their Royal Highnesses were received by Colonel LeGeyt, the Political Agent, and the Nawab of Palanpore, the latter being accompanied by the nobles of his State. Both the Nawab and the nobles were splendidly and even gorgeously attired. Round their necks were displayed rubies, pearls, diamonds, and emeralds of great value. The Nawab himself, in addition to having precious stones in clusters round his neck, displayed on his arm an enormous ruby, which had formed a prominent feature of the recent Jeypore Exhibition. The station had been decorated with exquisite taste, and it were impossible to conceive of a spectacle as brilliant as could be imagined. On the platform had been erected a small *shamianah* as protection to the Royal party from the rays of the sun. The roof, which was of crimson cloth, spangled with silver stars, was supported on arches, from which were suspended ornamental garden globes ranged closely together. Where the arches joined, trophies of flags, with representations of stars in the middle, were displayed. There was everywhere to be seen a profusion of bunting ingeniously arranged to afford pleasure to the eye. After luncheon, the Royal party adjourned to the Durbar-room (into which the waiting-room had been temporarily converted). Here there had been the same lavish expenditure on decoration and ornamentation as on the platform. A portion of the furniture consisted of a sofa and four chairs, all made of solid silver set with precious stones, which had been sent from the Nawab's palace. The walls had been hung with gold stars and banners of gold brocaded silk, bearing various inscriptions, such as “God save the Empress,” “God bless the Royal Family,” “Welcome,” “Prosperity,” “Defence, not Defiance,” &c. The whole scene was one of glare and glitter, full of suggestiveness of the greatness and glory of the native princes in times past. There was unusual bustle and animation. Outside the station a company of Artillery and a squadron of Cavalry had been drawn up. From the first the horses showed signs of a restiveness which gave rise to the idea that they had not occupied a similar position before. When the Artillery commenced to fire a salute in honour of the Duke, the horses became almost unmanageable, and waltzed about in a manner which made it very unpleasant for the riders and showed that they were a scratch lot brought together for the occasion. Beyond this little *contretemps*, which was rather amusing than otherwise, nothing occurred to mar the ceremonial; and the train moved off, followed by the salaams of the Nawab and his followers.

DEPARTURE OF SIR JAMES FERGUSSON FOR CALCUTTA.

AFTER transacting public business at the Secretariat nearly all day yesterday, Sir James Fergusson left for Calcutta by the ordinary mail-train in the afternoon. The original arrangement for His Excellency's departure from the Parel railway station was altered yesterday, and he left from the Boree-bunder station. On the station platform were present Mr. Hart, Private Secretary, Mr. Barnett, the agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company, Mr. Keily, the Deputy Traffic Manager, and Captain Furgusson, Aide-de-camp in waiting, to meet His Excellency. The splendid saloon carriage specially made for His Excellency by the B. B. and C. I. Railway was attached to the train. Captain Dean, Military Secretary, and Captain Hamilton, Aide-de-camp, accompanied Sir James to Calcutta. The presence of a guard-of-honour and the attendance of heads of departments were dispensed with.

THE St. ANDREW'S DINNER.

UPWARDS of eighty gentlemen were present at the St. Andrew's dinner at the Town Hall last evening, and Scotland's patron saint was held in right happy memory. The genial “ father” of the Scottish community in Bombay (Mr. Andrew Hay) presided, and was ably supported by Messrs. J. Macfarlane and Anthony Morrison, croupiers. The hall was tastefully decorated, and the arrangements in every respect did the greatest credit to the efforts of the Honorary Secretaries, Dr. Waters and Mr. Robert Clarke. The toast list was a heavy one, but was got through lightly, and a very pleasant evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. We append the toast list, reserving a report of the speeches that were made for our next issue:—

1.—The Queen—by the Chairman.
2.—The Prince of Wales and the Royal Family—by the Chairman.
3.—The Viceroy, the Governor, and the land we live in—by the Chairman.
4.—The Army, the Navy, and the Volunteers—by the Chairman; and responded to by General Edwardes and Colonel Bayley.
5.—The Pious Memory of St. Andrew—by Mr. Macfarlane.
6.—The Land o' Cakes—by Mr. Morrison.
7.—The Bench and the Bar—by the Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay.
8.—The Poetry and Literature of Scotland—by the Rev. Mr. Jeffrey.
9.—The Lasses—by Admiral Sir W. Hewett; responded to by Colonel Dodd.
10.—The Merchants and Bankers of Bombay—by General Edwardes, Mr. J. Thorburn responding.
11.—The Press—by Mr. J. Douglas; responded to by Mr. G. Geary.
12.—The Chairman—by the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley.

ARREST OF KAKOO WADIA.

THE absconding cashier of the Anglo-Indian Mill has fallen into the hands of the police at last. After successfully evading pursuit for a little more than nine months and setting the offer of Rs. 5,000 reward at defiance, he was literally unearthed early yesterday morning, and arrested by Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police. Kakoo Wadia, who is a well-connected young man, had been for about five years the cashier and accountant of the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Mill, and appears to have been practising embezzlement during the entire period of his employment. The result of an examination of the mill books and papers by two independent auditors, Messrs. Thomas Lidbetter and Pestonjee Kharagat, has shown the total amount misappropriated by him to have been Rs. 1,90,000. Of this amount, some portion has been recovered from the sale of property belonging to him which had been left as security with the mill directors. Some other assets have been made over to the mill, and the deficit remaining amounts to Rs. 1,77,225, for which a decree was lately given by the High Court on behalf of the company against the prisoner.

On the 16th February last a criminal information was laid before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, charging Wadia with criminal breach of trust. A warrant was immediately issued for his apprehension, but he had succeeded in making himself scarce. A few months later, the company offered a reward of Rs. 5,000 to any person giving information which would lead to his arrest. But it appeared to no purpose, and people began to think the man had got out of the country. The wildest rumours were afloat, placing him in either America or Europe, and the police authorities came in for a good deal of abuse. But the police were not asleep. Information was received by them from many sources which frequently turned out to be perfectly useless; but during the last month and a half further information was being transmitted bit by bit to the police authorities, and upon this Sir Frank Souter determined to act yesterday morning. At half-past four o'clock, before daylight, the Commissioner, together with Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner, Khan Bahadur Mir Abdoolalli, Rao Bahadur Dajee Gungajee Ranee, Mr. Morar Rao, and about eight detectives, went to Kakoo Wadia's family residence at Chinchpoogly, near the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mill, and surrounded the dwelling. There are two bungalows on this property belonging to Kakoo Wadia, standing back from the road. The front one, which was untenanted, completely hides the other, in which Wadia and his family resided. Both the houses are surrounded by rough jungly ground. It was still very dark when Sir Frank's men as noiselessly as possible surrounded the house. They waited for about a quarter of an hour for the break of dawn. About 5 o'clock a signal was given, and Sir Frank, with Mr. Gell, Khan Bahadur Mir Abdoolalli, and Rao Bahadur Dajee Gungajee Ranee, entered the house. The latter four were met at once by the relatives of Wadia, his aged grandmother, mother, wife, and sisters, who endeavoured to assure them that they would not find Ruttonjee Rustomjee there. Some of the policemen followed Mr. Gell, as he ran upstairs; while the rest remained on the groundfloor with Sir Frank. The search upstairs and in the forepart of the house proving fruitless, the searchers proceeded to the kitchen along a narrow, covered passage. They were not there long when Rao Bahadur Dajee Gungajee Ranee lifted up a square board which covered a hole about three feet deep, and there found the long-sought Ruttonjee crouched in his lair. The female relatives of the discovered culprit raised a wail on his hiding-place being disclosed, and his old grandam did her best to annihilate the Khan Bahadur. The prisoner was arrested by Sir Frank. The first words he uttered were: “ I want my clothes;” he having jumped out of bed when a dog in the compound gave notice of the approach of strangers, and sought his hiding-place in but scanty attire. A piece of matting lay handy for placing over the trap-door, but apparently there had not been sufficient time given to allow of this extra blind being drawn. After bidding an affectionate farewell to his relatives, the prisoner was put into a shigram and driven to the Byculla police station, where he was securely locked up. During the drive there he stated that he had lain concealed in a small village near Bassein till he was forced by ill-health to come to Bombay, about a month and a half ago. He left his hiding-place only once during eight months, and that was when he came to Bombay in a boat to sign a written statement for presentation in the High Court. He went back again as soon as he did so.

It may also be mentioned that the reward of Rs. 5,000 will be given in full to the informant who put Sir Frank Souter and his men on the right track.

Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of property consisting of Rs. 1,77,225, belonging to the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Wilkin, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee, represented the defendant.

The information which was laid by Mr. James Latimer, late secretary of the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, on the 15th February last and subsequent dates was read over in the presence and hearing of the prisoner, after which Rustomjee Framjee was examined. He said:—I am a clerk in the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company. I know the accused Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia. He is the person against whom Mr. Latimer obtained a warrant on the information just read over.

Khan Saheb Mir Abdoolalli deposed:—I produce the warrant granted by this court on the 15th day of February last. It was executed this morning at a quarter past 6 o'clock. The accused was apprehended by Sir Frank Souter in his own house at Parel. Sir Frank Souter was accompanied by Mr. Gell, Rao Saheb Dajee Gungajee Ranee, myself, and other police officers.

At this stage the case was postponed, for further hearing to Thursday, the 13th inst.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOC

TELEGRAMS.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Some difference of opinion having arisen as to the place where the address of welcome by the Corporation of Calcutta and the representative committee of its inhabitants should be presented to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, H. R. H. was consulted by telegram on the subject, and replied that he would receive the address at Government House. A notification published in the *Gazette* contains orders to this effect. At Government House H. R. H. will be received by the Viceroy and Staff, Sir Rivers Thompson and Staff, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Members of Council, civil and military officers, and by others desirous of attending.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Mr. R. Miller has been nominated an Additional Member of Council.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. C. J. Wilkinson, Officiating Judge, High Court, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

Privilege leave for six weeks has been granted to the Rev. B. T. Atlay, Officiating Archdeacon, Calcutta.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps: Lieutenants Allan Elderton, C. Sydney DeButts, H. H. F. Fagan, G. H. Butcher, F. C. Colomb, C. E. Johnstone.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe:—Lieutenant-Colonel F. Knowles, Bengal Staff Corps, and Brigade Surgeon G. A. Watson.

Captain J. R. Burlton-Bennett has been promoted to Major, Bengal Staff Corps.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DESERTIONS IN THE EGYPTIAN GENDARMERIE.

CAIRO, Nov. 29.

Out of six hundred gendarmes sent to Suakim 268 have deserted on their way there.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.

The Emperor of Germany has telegraphed to the King of Spain, thanking him for the cordial reception accorded to the Imperial Prince, and assuring him of his lifelong friendship.

THE ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE GERMAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

A man called Bondurand, an accomplice of Wolff, the German Socialist who was recently charged with the intention of blowing up the German embassy here, appeared before the magistrates at Bow-street yesterday, and gave evidence for the Crown. He stated that the explosive had been placed in the German Embassy with a view of afterwards giving information to the police, and obtaining a reward for doing so.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Nov. 30.

The s. s. City of Carthage arrived here yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4
The Manchester market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7 7-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80⅞
4½ ,,	82⅜
3 ,, Consols for account	101⅞
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	103⅜
4½ ,, French Rentes	106¼
Bar Silver	50½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the banking department combined, £13,000,000; increase, £300,000.

Bills discounted £19,800,000; increase, £100,000.

Bullion, total amount in banking and issue department combined, £22,100,000, unchanged.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 43 per cent.

Arrival—Towbridge.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

ADEN, Nov. 30.—Telegrams for Mauritius should reach Aden not later than 4 p.m. (local time) on Monday.

Darwin-Adelaide interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, Nov. 29.	
10 p.m.	71·9
FRIDAY, Nov. 30.	
6 a.m.	68·3
10 a.m.	75·1
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	80·6

THE pavilions and booths of the fair, which formed so successful a portion of the scenic effects organized at the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, were sold off yesterday by public auction. An understanding amongst the Borahs who were the chief bidders resulted in a number of wonderful bargains. The whole of the centre pavilion, an imposing structure, timber, canvas, coloured cloth, tinsel, and all, went for Rs.17. The rows of a dozen booths went for Rs. 30, and so on. Everything was sold at an alarming sacrifice, and the paraphernalia of the fair will no doubt do duty for years to come in one form or another at wedding feasts and other rejoicements in Bombay.

IT is now understood that the Duke of Connaught's special train will arrive at Allahabad about 4 or 5 o'clock this afternoon, and that His Royal Highness leaves again at 8 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) morning. The local paper says there will be a large gathering of the leading representatives of the Allahabad community, European and native, to receive His Royal Highness on the railway platform.

CALCUTTA is to have a new daily paper, the first number of which will be published about the middle of December. The new venture is, we believe, well backed up with funds, and the members of the editorial staff have most of them already made their mark in Anglo-Indian journalism. Messrs. Smith and Co., of the City Press, will be the publishers. As Calcutta cannot support four English dailies, cynical people prognosticate an early smash somewhere.

WE understand that even at this early period a good many volunteers among Indian officers have come forward with a view to service in the Soudan in case of an Indian Contingent being despatched.

THE Nizam's arrival in Calcutta is postponed till the 21st December. But few Chiefs of importance will be present at the opening of the Exhibition. The *Indian Daily News* says:—His Highness has already taken three houses, those of Sir Richard Garth, Mr. Grimley, and Dr. C. C. Jackson. We understand that Sir Evelyn Baring's house and another in Harrington-street have also been secured.

REPORTS received from Darjeeling state that Survey operations are greatly impeded owing to the severity of the weather. Heavy snow has fallen on the Tibetan frontier, and the roads there are impassable owing to drifts.

THE Rangoon papers state that King Theebaw sent some time ago 5,000 men to crush the Shan rebellion. From the same source we learn that the recent hurricane in Burma caused greater destruction of property than was at first thought.

ATTENTION has been drawn by the *Englishman* to the attacks by the Vernacular Press on the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during the past two months. Extracts are published, showing the scurrilous tone of such attacks.

AMONG the passengers for Calcutta on board the P. and O. steamer Peshawur, which arrived at Madras on Wednesday morning, were Sir William Cairns, formerly Postmaster-General at Ceylon, Mr. John Capper, editor and proprietor of the *Times of Ceylon*, and representative of the Ceylon Planters' Association at the Exhibition, and Mr. Rintoul Mitchell, who is about to join the *Englishman* staff. Mr. Capper was Ceylon Commissioner at the Great Exhibition of 1851.

IT has been found impossible to salve anything from the wreck of the ship Scottish Chieftain at the Andamans.

OUT of some five or six candidates for the Agricultural Scholarship for the ensuing year, it is stated that Baboo Debendro Nath Mookerjee, M.A., Assistant Professor at the Kishnaghur College, and Baboo Phoni Bhushun Bose, M. A., have been selected. They will probably have to proceed to England by the end of next month for admission into the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester at the beginning of the next session of that institution. It is now almost definitely settled, a Calcutta paper says, that, from the ensuing year, one candidate only is to be selected.

IN the course of an article on the Ilbert Bill agitation, the *Pioneer* remarks:—"Mr. Keswick, who stands in the front rank among his fellow-citizens in Calcutta as their trusted leader, is not likely to forget either the privileges or the obligations of his position, or to counsel uncompromising hostility when reasonable concession may encourage the disposition to concede. After all, our Government, such as we may think it, is a Government of Englishmen among aliens, and what affects its reputation affects every Englishman in his degree. And no one now needs to be reminded of the irreparable injury which a prolongation of this terrible controversy inflicts upon the country."

A TELEGRAM to the *Englishman* from Rangoon says:—"The *Rangoon Gazette* reports that Mr. Colquhoun has had to abandon his proposed expedition for the present, the Government of India having ruled that his leave cannot be further extended, and if he goes he must throw up his appointment in the Public Works Department. Meantime Mr. Holt Hallett, formerly of the Burma Public Works Department, will conduct the preliminary surveys in the direction Mr. Colquhoun would have taken." Upon this the *Englishman* remarks:—

The *Rangoon Gazette* is not correctly informed in stating, as our Rangoon correspondent telegraphs, that the Government of India have ruled that Mr. Colquhoun cannot be allowed a further extension of leave. The Government of India, we understand, has made no such ruling, but it is possible the Secretary of State may have come to the decision stated, though he has not communicated the fact to the Indian Government. The Government of India does not expect any results from Mr. Colquhoun's proposed explorations in South-West China at all adequate to the cost of conducting them, and therefore will not pledge itself to incur any expenditure on their account. This scepticism of the Government of India as to the value of Mr. Colquhoun's enterprise is in accordance with its traditional attitude with regard to all former schemes of exploration of the regions now proposed to be examined. The Government has always thought that no adequate practical results can be expected from such undertakings. All that we need say here on the subject is that such is not the view of many independent authorities possessing equal capacity of judging the question as the Government of India.

THE *Daily News* of the 5th Nov. has the following:—"Our Bombay correspondent announces that the 'Statutory Civilians,' as they are called, are to be subjected in future to certain educational tests. The Statutory Civilians are a class of native officials who are admitted into the Indian Civil Service under special regulations passed during Lord Lytton's term of office. The object of the regulations was to render family position, character, and general ability—quite irrespective of the competitive examination in England—sufficient qualifications for the service. The selection of young men was entrusted to the local governments, subject to approval by the Viceroy; and those chosen were to be subjected to a probation of some years. Only those who satisfied the probationary test were to enter definitely into the service. Two reasons for instituting this new kind of service were the reluctance of so many capable and ambitious natives to undergo the inconvenience of a residence in England, and the inability of others to meet the expense. Many natives, however, have attributed the regulations to a less generous motive—namely, that of gradually forming a 'close' native service, upon which no Europeans would intrude, and from which transfers to the English ranks would not be permitted. Mr. Ilbert's opponents have been in great dread of the 'Statutory Civilians,' who ultimately, as they say, will fill one-sixth of the appointments in the Civil Service, and be invested with criminal powers in European cases. But if Statutory Civilians do reach the qualifying stage, it will only be after proved ability and trustworthiness."

A REMARKABLE career has been brought to a close by the sudden death of Dr. Ewer, the American "Apostle of Ritualism." The fact that Dr. Ewer, in spite of his preaching "the real presence" and his extreme Ritualistic practices, was never made to suffer the martyrdom which has overtaken his sympathisers in England, shows the greater latitude allowed in the American Church. For twenty years Dr. Ewer has been the pillar of the High Church party in the States, and was recognized as one of the most popular preachers and controversialists of his day. But before his ordination in 1857 he had had many experiences both of faiths and works. He had been in succession a Unitarian, a Trinitarian, and an avowed atheist, while at different times he had followed the professions of civil engineer and of journalist. To Dr. Ewer, in this latter capacity, belongs the credit of having "discovered" Mr. Edwin Booth. Mr. Booth was at the time playing minor parts to his father. Mr. Ewer, who was dramatic critic on a San Francisco paper, called upon the young actor to discontinue his "walking gentleman" parts, and to come out as Hamlet or as Richard III. Mr. Booth did come out as Richard, and it was the newspaper discussion on his rendering of this character that first brought his name before the public. The actor and the critic formed a fast friendship, which continued unbroken until Dr. Ewer's death.

AN inquest was held on the 8th Nov. at the Board Room, Mount-street, Westminster, respecting the death of Julia Nunn, aged 17. The evidence was to the effect that the deceased became ill after eating some potted salmon purchased at a grocer's shop in Moreton-street, Pimlico. Dr. Hunt said he was called to see the deceased on Monday afternoon, the 13th ult., when she was in a serious condition, and had all the appearance of a person suffering from an irritant poison. He and another medical gentleman agreed that the girl was suffering from the effects of poisoned salmon. Four days later she showed symptoms of improvement; but she had a relapse, and died on Saturday morning. A *post-mortem* examination showed all the stomach, intestines, and other internal organs in a state of extreme inflammation. Death had been caused by peritonitis, the result of taking poisoned salmon. He found that the pot from which the salmon had been taken was denuded of its tin in many places. The tin was dissolved from the iron, and nitrate of tin having been formed, the salmon had become decomposed. In his opinion all such tins ought to bear a label to the effect that the food should be eaten directly the tin was opened. Experiments had been made, and the nitrate of tin found mixed with the fish had killed guinea pigs. It would be much better if food of this description were put into glass vessels. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was poisoned by tinned salmon imported by Messrs. Lazenby, and sold by Mr. Barrow. The Coroner said he would communicate with Messrs. Lazenby with a view to their corresponding with the manufacturers of the compound, whoever they might be.

SOME extraordinary revelations of Stock Exchange gambling were made at a bankruptcy examination in Glasgow recently. The bankrupt, William Thomson, described as a commission agent, stated in reply to the trustee, that he was bankrupt some time ago, his liabilities being then £30,000, and his assets £200. He was still undischarged. Since the sequestration he had been acting as agent for firms of stock-brokers in London and elsewhere on commission. Before his previous sequestration he made over £20,000 at one time. Since his last sequestration he had earned about £7,000, and he had received only about £300. During one fortnight he had about a million of stock open, and about £67,000 worth of American shares. In the course of his further examination, the witness stated that out of the whole transaction of a million sterling of speculative stock, and from £100,000 to £200,000 of shares, all he ever received in cash was £90. The following transactions were carried over in one fortnight by a firm of brokers in London:—£168,000 in North British shares; £100,000 in home railways, chiefly Caledonian; £89,000 Grand Trunk of Canada; £500,000 Ohio bonds; £40,000 foreign bonds; and £7,000 American shares.

SAYS the *World*:—The Egyptian national party is said to be recovering from the shock of Tel-el-Kebir. They have started a newspaper called the *Egyptian Patriot*, which is to appear in Paris in support of their views. In a proclamation recently issued by one of their unknown leaders it is said that the sword must be now exchanged for appeals to public opinion and legitimate agitation. In the first number of the paper the people were invited to elect the seven exiles in Ceylon to the new Egyptian Chamber, but every copy was seized on arriving in Egypt. Arabi's influence amongst Mahometans all over the world has greatly increased since his arrival in Ceylon. Thousands of his Indian co-religionists have visited him at Colombo, which is now regarded as a sort of half-way house to Mecca. The signatures of the pilgrims already fill five large albums, and the local authorities have communicated with the Colonial Office on the subject. It has been decided, however, not to interfere in the matter. Arabi has shown throughout the greatest loyalty to the English Government, and has gained many friends in his place of exile.

A TELEGRAM from Pesth, Nov. 9, states that a fresh outbreak of popular feeling against the Jews is reported from Zalaloevoe, the scene of previous anti-Semitic riots. On the night of the 7th Nov. a number of masked peasants attacked the houses of the Jewish inhabitants. The police were communicated with, and having been reinforced, proceeded to the spot. Several shots being fired from the mob, the police were compelled to fire in return, whereupon the rioters fled precipitately, with the loss of two killed and several wounded. Three of their number who were arrested became informers.

THE effects of the late William Marwood, the hangman, were sold by auction on Nov. 6, at Horncastle. A number of brokers and collectors of curiosities from all parts attended, and for some of the articles there was a brisk competition. The cup and saucer which Marwood ordinarily used realised 10*s.* 6*d.*; his purse, 2*s.*; his walking-stick, 15*s.*; his spectacles, 11*s.*; the Gladstone travelling-bag which Marwood carried on circuit, £3; a rope £4 10*s.*; an old carpet-bag, 21*s.*; a pair of stockings, 5*s.*; Sunday neckties, 11*s.*; his writing-desk, 21*s.*; a watch, £4 10*s.*; seven old hats, 2*s.*; a Japanese sword (presented), 45*s.*; his dog Mero, 30*s.*; a Bible, with autograph, £1 15*s.*; and the signboard from off his shop, £1.

THE expedition to settle in and colonise New Guinea, starting from London about Christmas, with Mr. MacIver and his fellow-adventurers is not without a certain romantic attractiveness. The prospectus in which Mr. MacIver invites co-operation promises for the sum of £100 to land the settler on New Guinea shores. Six months' provisions will be provided, together with tents and arms for protection; and Mr. MacIver asserts, though on what authority is not yet clear, that each emigrant will be given a land warrant for 1,000 acres upon arrival. The Australian Government, however, will doubtless have something to say on this point; and perhaps something to say also to the landing of such expeditions.

MR. J. M. MATHER, of Manchester, in a little work entitled "Life and Teachings of John Ruskin," publishes the following letter:—

Brantwood, Coniston, Lancashire, Nov. 23, 1881.

My Dear——, I have never written a pamphlet on nurseries; first, because I never write about anything except what I know more of than most other people; secondly, because I think nothing much matters in a nursery—except the mother, the nurse, and the air. So far as I have notion or guess in the matter, myself, beyond the perfection of those three necessary elements, I should say the rougher and plainer everything the better—no lace to cradle cap, hardest possible bed, and simplest possible food according to age, and floor and walls of the cleanablest. All education to beauty is, first, in the beauty of gentle human faces round a child; secondly, in the fields, meaning grass, water, beasts, flowers, and sky. Without these no man can be educated humanely. He may be made a calculating machine, a walking dictionary, a painter of dead bodies, a twangler or scratcher on keys or cat-gut, a discoverer of new forms of worms in mud; but a properly so-called human being—never. Pictures are, I believe, of no use whatever by themselves. If the child has other things right, round it and given to it—its garden, its cat, and its window to the sky and stars—in time, pictures of flowers and beasts, and things in Heaven and heavenly earth may be useful to it. But see first that its realities are heavenly.—I am, &c,

J. RUSKIN.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR P. F. M. BADDELEY, Royal Artillery, has been ordered to England for depôt duty.

CAPTAIN G. C. DONALD, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Major General Prendergast, V.C., C.B., commanding the British Burma Division.

CAPTAIN E.C. WACE, No. 6 Battery 1st Brigade, South Irish Division, has been granted one month's leave to proceed to Cossipore.

LIEUTENANT E. L. GUILDING, 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, has qualified as Instructor at the School of Army Signalling, Bangalore.

THE commands of the stations of Cawnpore and Delhi will be vacant next month, on the 12th and 13th respectively. These are very desirable berths; being at first-class stations, those in command draw a staff allowance of Rs. 400. Colonel J. Burn, who was transferred from Fyzabad last April to Cawnpore, succeeds to his allowances on the 12th of December, whilst Colonel Monty Hunter comes into his on the following day.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the issue of a copy of the Bengal Army Regulations to each Station Hospital of British troops. The distribution will be made under the orders of the Adjutant-General in India.

UNDER instructions from the Horse Guards, it is notified that the sergeant rough rider in a British cavalry regiment is to be treated in the returns as a staff sergeant, and shown separately like a sergeant saddler, but the vacancy among the sergeants is not to be filled up.

THE BANGALORE CAMP OF EXERCISE.—The positions selected for the two divisions of the Bangalore camp of exercise are Butterpully, situated to the north of the Madras Railway line, and Cadgoody, situated to the south, with a distance of about 8½ miles between them, the area in which the manœuvres are to be conducted being 25 miles. Regiments arriving from outstations are to proceed direct to their respective positions without going into Bangalore, the Mysore Government making arrangements for the supply of the necessary provisions as soon as each troop enters Mysore territory. Mr. J.B. Lyall, the British Resident, has been asked to address the Mysore Durbar with the view of securing the required co-operation for the provision of local requisites, and the village officials are to be directed to render every assistance in their power. Four more companies of the Madras Pioneers were to leave Bangalore yesterday morning (28th) to lay out the camp for the 1st Division, which will take up a position situated at a distance of 8½ miles from Bangalore on the Madras road. They take their entrenchment and other tools with them, and are to remain encamped on the spot until the manœuvres begin, being relieved of all guard duties in Bangalore, all such duties being performed in the meantime by the 15th M. N. I.—*Madras Times.*

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP SERAPIS, Captain Arthur E. Dupuis, will sail to-day, the 1st December, with 31 officers, 12 ladies, and 12 children, and 1,151 men, 30 women, and 70 children. The following are the names of officers and their families:—

Surg. Genl. W. S. Murray, A. M. D.
Lieut. Col. M. P. Blake, 6th Dragoon Guard.
Lieut. Col. M. C. Morris, Devonshire.
Lieut. Col. J. F. Free, R. H. A.
Surg. Major and Mrs. J. S. McCutchan and two children, A. M. D.
Major E. H. O'Dowd, Army Pay Department.
Surg. Major J. W. Jackson, A. M. D.
Major J. H. Barnard, R. M. Fusiliers.
Lieut. Coombs, Royal Navy.
Major and Mrs. E. E. Coote, Army Pay Department.
Major P. F. M. Baddeley, R. A.
Surg. E. A. Roche, A. M. D.
Surg. P. J. O'Sullivan, A. M. D.
Capt. H. E. Penton, Staff Corps.
Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Hibgame, Leinster.
Capt. S. Watson, 4-1 R. A.
Capt. and Mrs. J. R. H. Richards, R. West Surrey.
Capt. H. Earle, S. Yorkshire.
Lieut. C. Fasken, Staff Corps.
Lieut. F. G. Dalamain, Staff Corps.
Lieut. C. E. S. Hemrey, 14th Hussars.
Lieut. H. Blackburn, East Kent.
Lieut. A. H. B. Cavaye, K. O. Borderers.
Lieut. F. B. R. Toms, 4-1 R. A.
Lieut. D. J. N. Webb, Connaught Rangers.
Lieut. W. E. Sturges, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. T. D. Pilcher, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. Houghton, Royal Lancaster.
Capt. C. H. Chapman, South Yorkshire.
Lieut. W. H. Scales, Liverpool.
Lieut. A. C. Kempster, Essex.
Wife of Lieut. Col. E. A. Wood, 10th Hussars.
Two children of Capt. J. B. Watts, Staff Corps.
Wife of Capt. F. H. Forjett, Staff Corps.
Wife and two children of Vet. Surg. J. H. Steel, Vet. Dept.
Wife and child of Lieut. S. C. F. Peile, Staff Corps.
Wife of Quartermaster U. F. Lapham, Royal Scott Fusiliers.
Wife and three children of Quartermaster F. Slurt Somersetshire.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

The following is the weekly of Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1883-84	16,300,000
Remitted from 1st April 1883 to 17th Nov. 1883	9,503,200
Balance to be remitted to 31st March 1884	6,796,800

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND MR. ATKINS.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing on Nov. 26, says:—"The Secretary of State for India, by requesting Mr. Atkins to wait upon him, and by making a formal explanation to him of the political position, has given the delegate a status which not all the patronage of the Conservative party could have secured him. Lord Kimberley has strengthened the hands of the opposition here and at home, and at the same time he has made Lord Ripon's position almost untenable. The Viceroy is said to be wholly responsible "for the measure, the further modification of which rests entirely with the Viceroy's Council" and Lord Kimberley added that Lord Northbrook's statement exactly expressed the views of the Cabinet. Now, there are not wanting peoele here who believe that Mr. Atkins misunderstood the Secretary of State; it being argued that the Ministry, after their enthusiastic public support of Lord Ripon's policy, would not dare to throw the whole odium of responsibility upon his shoulders, and thus to cut him adrift amid a sea of difficulties. The contention is that Lord Kimberley really said that the Viceroy was responsible for the *modifications* that had been made, and that the Cabinet had accepted them, and in their generosity, had empowered him to make such further modifications as he might determine upon in Council. But even if this solution be accepted it would not cause the feeling against the Viceroy to become less intense: the conclusion drawn would be that if the Cabinet had become so complacent, they would equally ratify a proposal to withdraw the Bill altogether, or at least to allow of its submission to Parliament. It is unfortunate that the Viceroy has himself made no sign in India: his intentions are absolutely unknown here, and his silence is being strongly condemned. There is the danger that it may be construed as meaning contempt of Anglo-Indian opinion."

THE WAR IN TONGKING.

THE following telegram appears in the *Englishman*:—

HAIPHONG *via* RANGOON, Nov. 5

ADMIRAL COURBET has demanded the recall of M. Harmand, and that the civil administration be placed entirely under his control. "I have it on unimpeachable authority that there is now on the Tongking border a Chinese army strong enough to sweep the French out of the country. Within a week Chinac ould place 30,000 soldiers in Tongking. Soldiers in Chinese uniform have been seen amongst the Black Flags, Zin Yuen Fu, Chief of the Black Flags, had a friendly reception from the Governor of Yunnan, whereas a year ago his head would have been forfeited had he dared to cross into China. Severa junks loaded with men and munitions of war have arrived at Sontai from the Black Flag posts in the upper waters of the Red River. Since General Bouet left, so many more stations have been occupied that Admiral Courbet has no larger army at his disposal than his predecessor, even with the reinforcements which have arrived from France. Captain George believes that his disbanded Yellow Flags have offered their services to the Black Flags, not only giving them an accession of strength, but putting them in possession of valuable information regarding the French position and resources. An attempt is being made by the French to raise three Annamite Christian Regiments, each a thousand strong. Twelve hundred have been already enrolled, and are being drilled at Hanoi. The French Commandant at Namdinh recently took prisoner a messenger from Hue, bearing an autograph letter from the King of Annam to the Mandarins of the Namdinh District, impressing on them the necessity of holding at all hazards the citadel of Ninhbinh, a little south-west of Namdinh, and the centre of the grain trade of the province, guarding the road to Hue. A French officer who captured it declared the that with a hundred men he could hold citaded against 10,000 Annamites. The Commandant, with a small escort, went to Ninhbinh, ostensibly with the object of calling on the local Mandarin. Having gained admission to the citadel, the officer quietly posted his men over the guns, and ordered the Annamite soldiers to withdraw, which they did.

EXPANSION.

THE "serio-comic" *Judy* has by the exercise of its comic powers got itself into a scrape. It published a few days ago a so-called "cartoon" headed "Bogus Telegram Company," and representing "a Chartered L——" engaged in the process of manufacturing messages from beyond the sea. Beneath the picture was a reproduction of the famous telegram from the Central News Agency giving a romantic, though as regards details very matter-of-fact, account of the plot alleged to have been formed by Irish invincibles at Quebec for blowing up Lord Lansdowne by means of dynamite; together with a contradiction of the same from a rival agency. The interpreter, seer, and prophet who at the Central News office conceals his higher functions beneath the modest title of sub-editor, could not but feel by intuition that "Chartered L——" might mean "Chartered Liar;" and the agency objects to being accused of mendacity when it has only been guilty of "expansion." A man who by some mysterious process of thought-reading could know that "Plot explode Circassian Rimouski" meant that the steamer *Circassian*, with Lord Landsdowne on board, was to have been blown up as it lay off Fort Rimouski, and that several desperadoes had been engaged to row in ordinary boats to the steamer, carrying with them powerful dynamite machines concealed on board, could scarcely fail to take offence at the insinuation conveyed in "Chartered L——." Others might think the letter "L" stood for "larker" or laughter-mover." But it was impossible to deceive an angur who in the ominous words "Landsdowne movements circuitous" read with inspired vision how, "in the event of Lord Landsdowne landing at Rimouski and proceeding by rail his life was to be taken by the blowing-up of a railway-bridge."—*St. James's Gazette.*

WE quote the following report of the trial alluded to above:—

At the Mansion-house, London, on Nov. 7, Messrs. W. J. Sinkins and Edward Dalziels, the proprietor and publisher of *Judy*, and Mr. Sydney Smith and Mr. Charles Ashley, the proprietor and publisher of the *Sportsman*, appeared before the Lord Mayor to answer a summons issued at the instance of the Central News Company (Limited) charging them with libel.

The case of *Judy* was the first gone into, and Mr. Sullivan opened it at considerable length. The defendants were charged in the summons with publishing, on the 31st October, a false, malicious, and defamatory libel concerning the Central News (limited). Mr. Sullivan described the course of business adopted by his clients, and said that their correspondent for Canadian and American news was a gentleman connected with the editorial department of the leading newspaper in Montreal, and a correspondent of the greatest ability and trustworthiness. At 6.30 on the morning of Oct. 23 the Central News received a telegram from their Montreal correspondent giving information of a reported dynamite plot in Quebec to assassinate the Marquis of Lansdowne, stating that there was immense excitement in the city. That telegram was in the usual course sent round to the newspapers with some other items of news which had been received. The following day Reuter's agency published a telegram stating that, as far as Quebec was concerned, no information was forthcoming with regard to the matter, and there was no excitement. The telegram was received bona fide by the Central News; but in the number of *Judy* for October 31 there appeared a picture and letterpress dealing with the matter, together with certain comments, which formed the libel complained of, and which substantially accused the prosecutors of manufacturing "bogus" telegrams. Seeing these statements, the prosecutors considered there was no other course open to them but to bring the matter before the Lord Mayor.

Evidence was then given proving the purchase of copies of *Judy* containing the statements complained of.

Mr. Moore, foreign editor of the Central News Agency, went into the box, and stated that the agency did not publish bogus telegrams. The telegrams sent to the papers with reference to the plot against the Marquis of Lansdowne were expansions of skeleton messages from Canada. He approved of those expansions. The skeletons of the telegrams sent to the papers were dated Montreal, October 22nd, as follows—"Plot explode Circassian Remouski thwarted. Lansdowne's movements circuitous. Halifax dynamiter sent trial." "Special Cabinet meeting. Quebec dynamite plot Lansdone discovered arrests probable. Intense excitement. Princess indisposed inflamed eye." The skeletons were expanded at their office by knowledge and documents possessed. It was not to the advantage of the Central News agency to make a message sent out to the papers long. The Central News sent services abroad in skeleton. The points of a quarter of a column could be got into 30 words in a skeleton, and that skeleton in America would be expanded to two columns (laughter). He considered that the sub-editor in making the expansion kept within the lines of the skeleton as to the material facts.

The "expansions" sent out to the papers were produced and read in court the first consisting of 344 words and the second of 629 words.

Frank Colebrook, sub-editor at the Central News, said he was on duty on the morning of the 22nd October, and received a telegram from Canada. It came from the Post-office in the ordinary way. The agency books sent out telegrams to America and elsewhere. He could get the substance of a quarter of a column into 30 words. He filled skeleton up when they arrived from documents, telegrams which might be in the office, from knowledge available from reference books, or from personal knowledge or from events which had recently happened. He had never gone outside the material facts of his skeleton. He sent out the telegram to the papers when completed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crump: He assumed that the people mentioned in the expansion were told of the plots. The words in the telegram about the Cabinet being "hastily summoned" were founded on "probale arrests."—Where did you find reference in the telegram to Invincibles?—"Dynamite plot." The reference is founded upon that, and upon the knowledge I had.—Had you any knowledge of the movements of the Invincibles?—The reference was made upon the knowledge that Lord Lansdowne was an Irishman that he was an Irish landlord; that dynamite alarms prevailed; and that a number of detectives were at work.—Where do you get "arrests will be made?"—By reading between the lines.—Because several detectives were at work you thought arrests would be made (laughter). The statement about Lord and Lady Lansdowne becoming popular before they landed, where did you get that from?—From the announcement in the skeleton that a plot existed and the knowledge I had. Our correspondent would not have telegraphed that arrests were probable if he had not some reason for doing so.

I suppose it was a rather sanguine piece of imaginary writing to say, "It is generally believed that many arrests will almost immediately be announced." That was a flight of imagination?—It was perfectly legitimate, following on the fact that so many detectives were at work.

You thought they must arrest somebody (laughter)?—I think that is a complement of "arrests probable," and of there being a number of detectives about.

Then it stated that there was "anxious excitement" among the populace. Where do you find anything about that in the telegram?—It follows naturally.

Well, then, you were kind enough to say "Lord and Lady Lansdowne have become intensely popular, even before landing."—That would be quite in accordance with the public mind.

Why?—Because of the plot to assassinate Lord Lansdowne.

"As a rule Canadians have rather unduly despised dynamite alarms, and they are terribly startled by the reports?"—That was based upon postal material which came from Montreal. I had frequently seen it.

Will you undertake to say that documents in which that was stated have arrived at your office?—I knew perfectly well from statements which we received six months ago from Montreal that as a rule the Canadians despised these alarms.

I believe that as a matter of fact the Marquis arrived without any catastrophe?—I believe so.

The case was adjourned until the 12th inst.

TELEGRAPHIC CABLES.

MR. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, of the *New York Herald*, and Mr. Mackay, of mines and mining, are to be congratulated upon their enterprise and determination in putting an end to an obnoxious monopoly so far as the Atlantic Ocean is concerned. These energetic gentlemen have signed a contract with Messrs. Siemens, who are to lay an Atlantic Cable for them from Ireland to Nova Scotia, and thence to the United States, by June next, and a second cable of the same length, with a short connecting link between Ireland and France a few months later. These cables will be absolutely independent of the present cable ring; they will remain so and the rates charged for messages will be considerably less than those enforced by the ring. The Anglo-American Cable Company may, therefore, be said to have lived. No one except the silly people who have been gulled into buying its shares, will regret its extinction. Its existence has been one long career of financing. This financing rendered it absolutely necessary for it to buy out all competition. Of course, so long as this was possible, it could charge monopoly rates calculated to pay dividends upon any fancy amount of capital which it might please its astute manipulators to create. The first cable laid was a failure. The enormous capital sunk in the undertaking was not written off. Most of the subsequent cables were laid by the Telegraph Construction Company, which was also in the hands of the ring. The price charged included large amounts of secret commissions. The first opposition was the French Cable Company. Its cable was intended to be a competitive one. It was bought up for far more than its value by the Atlantic Company. Having done this, the Directors of the Atlantic Company came to the conclusion that the joint companies ought to estimate their capital, not on assets, but on a capitalisation of the monopoly rates which were charged. So a few millions paper capital were created, and added to the joint capital. Mr Cyrus Field had obtained a monopoly right to land cables in Newfoundland. The cables of the Atlantic Company were landed on this island, carried across it on land lines, and thence were connected with Nova Scotia. This route is a mistaken one. The land lines, owing to the inclemencies of the winter, are frequently out of order; the short cables connecting Newfoundland with Nova Scotia frequently break, owing to the water being shallow and much frequented by fishing-boats; and as messages have to be repeated several times along the route, the cost of working is great. The land lines and the short cables between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland were worth, on an excessive estimate, about £70 000. The exclusive concession granted by Newfoundland had come to an end. Mr. Field and his associates therefore sold it, together with the Newfoundland land lines, to the Atlantic Company for £850,000. No sooner was the bargain carried out than the Dominion Government effectually put an end to any renewal of the concession by passing an Act, forbidding any cable to land on its shores which started from any country where any exclusive cable concession existed. Shortly afterwards the Direct United States Cable Company was formed. Its cable was an excellent one. The Atlantic Company reduced its charges in order to force the shares of the new company down in the market, then bought up a majority of them, and compelled it in this manner to capitulate. The mode in which these purchases were made was one of the cleverest tricks of the ring. It had established a sort of trust called the "Globe." The capital of this "Globe" was divided into preferred and ordinary shares. For every ordinary share "placed," the "Globe" was entitled to issue a preference shares of the same value. Supposing, therefore, the "Globe" wanted £100,000, it would give £100,000 worth of ordinary shares for some comparatively worthless trash; then it would create and sell £100,000 worth of preferred shares on the Stock Exchange, and thus having obtained the funds, proceed to buy up a sufficiency of the shares of a competing company to secure to it the voting power, having previously forced down the shares of the combany by a reduction of rates. A year or two ago, a new company was formed in France. Like its predecessor, it laid its cable. Its capital represented the cost of the cable, and large commissions to various individuals. After a short war of rates, it capitulated, and was absorbed by the Atlantic Company. When the representatives of the two Boards met to complete the purchase, a clause in the agreement was discovered by which a large commission was to be given to a mysterious gentleman for bringing the two Companies together. Neither Company would admit that it had suggested the clause. It was therefore eliminated, but at a subsequent meeting of the Companies, I remarked with amusement that the clause was smuggled through, and that the mysterious gentleman got the commission.

The actual assets of the cables and land lines laid by the Atlantic Company may be worth, estimating them at their cost price, and allowing for depreciation, about one-fifth of the value of the capital which they are supposed to represent; but as the Newfoundland route is not the best one, any person would be exceedingly foolish to pay one quarter of this amount for them. The original French cable was never a good one, and was delivered over with a fault in it. It is now an old one, and may be worth about £100,000. The two best cables of the ring are that formerly belonging to the Direct Cable Company, and the cable laid by the second French Company. These, probably, are worth their actual cost, together with a fair premium on that cost, owing to their having been successfully laid. The Bennett-Mackay cables, when laid, will take half of the traffic, and this will enable them to pay—even on reduced rates—a good percentage on their cost. The remaining half, however, will hardly pay anything on the absurd capital of the Atlantic Company and its associate companies. Thus it is that an attempt to create an artificial monopoly with monopoly rates never can answer in the long run. Sooner or later, either competitors become too numerous to be bought off or some one competitor arises who declines to be bought off. The cable ring consisted of a Construction Company, which absurdly announced that it alone could make cables, of a number of companies which bought their cables of this Construction Company, and of a financing institution which enabled the ring to provide itself with funds to crush opponents. The only wonder is, not that the ring is likely now to share the fate of all such rings, but that its manœuvres should have succeeded so long.

It is to be hoped that the merchants and traders connected with India will follow the example of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Mackay, for the Eastern Telegraph Company, which connects the East with Europe, is just as rotten as the Atlantic Company. In like manner, it has paid excessive sums for its cables, and has "watered" its capital with paper issues. It is for this reason that its rates for messages are so extortionate as to be almost prohibitive. No sounder financial undertaking can be imagined than to lay cables to India, and no undertaking would be more useful both to India and to Great Britain.—*Truth.*

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE announcement, that M. F. de Lesseps is to be one of the distinguished guests at the Guildhall to-day has occasioned a good deal of interest, especially among the British shipowning community. The Lord Mayor elect is well known not only as a stanch member of the Conservative party, but as one of that far larger party—including every shade of English politics—whose action led to the withdrawal of the provisional agreement made with M. F. de Lesseps last summer by the Government. Indeed, Alderman Fowler was one of the chief speakers at a meeting held at Cannon-street Hotel, convened by the London Chamber of Commerce, to aid the general movement that was made expressly to procure the rejection of the agreement with M. F. de Lesseps. There is, however, no reason for supposing that the invitation of the distinguished Frenchman to the Lord Mayor's banquet means either that Alderman Fowler or his party, or, indeed, the nation, has in the slightest degree changed its opinion in regard to the rejected agreement. Probably M. de Lesseps could himself best answer the question what it does mean, and his remarks at the banquet will be eagerly read.

Notwithstanding a good many hard words said on both sides during the recent controversy, the disposition of the English people is to be friendly with M. de Lesseps, though considerable difference of opinion will exist until some solution of the question is found. It is safe to predict that he will have a reception agreeable to him, and favourable results may possibly attend the intercourse which will take place at the banquet, where, perhaps, it will be seen how much both sides have in common, and how much wiser it is to agree than to quarrel. Though the statement may surprise M. de Lesseps himself, he will meet at Guildhall more shareholders in the Suez Canal than he ever met on any occasion. Englishmen are all shareholders, holding in the aggregate far more than half the Canal stock. The Government alone holds 44 per cent. of it for the nation. The Suez Canal Company has become French to an extent not consistent with its original constitution. The company is important as a French company now; it would be much more important if it were reconstructed. What it loses of French complexion it would far more than gain by making good its title to be the Universelle Compagnie of the Canal of Suez. A second independent canal, however, is what British shipowners still want, and unquestionably is that which would give the country the most effective security for its route to India. There appears—certainly among British shipowners—no other present solution of the problem short of a reconstruction of the present company or a second independent canal. The objection to the agreement proposed last summer have undergone no abatement. No slight modifications of that agreement would have the least chance of being accepted either by the shipowners or by the English people. Mr. Gladstone very fairly said at the close of the session that an understanding between M. F. de Lesseps and his customers should precede any further action of the Government. M. F. de Lesseps cannot make any progress with the second canal without the co-operation of the English Government; but the latter will take a wise course in declining further negotiation until M. F. de Lesseps is ready to accept terms which will secure to the world the benefits of that second canal which he does not wish British capitalists to make.

It is useless to call the shipowners who are actively associated in the endeavour to secure a second canal hard names, or even to accuse them of selfishness, for reduced dues would be immediately followed by reduced rates, unless the shipowners were to act contrary to what they have always said. If M. de Lesseps can satisfy them the Government will probably be willing enough to help, both by its credit at home and its influence in Egypt, to get the second canal promptly and economically put at the service of the world.—*The Times*, Nov. 9.

NEPAUL AND THIBET.

THE *Times* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphed on Nov. 4:—"There appears to be a possibility, if not a probability, of an outbreak of war between Nepaul and Thibet. The quarrel arose thus. A custom prevails at Lhassa that for the first two months of the year a kind of carnival is held, during which the Ministers retire from the cares of State and make over their duties to the monks of the three great monasteries. In the course of the last carnival the monks of the great Debang monastery, who number some 7,000 men, and appear to be very disorderly, took advantage of their temporary authority to plunder the Nepaulese traders in Lhassa to the extent, it is said, of 70 lakhs. The Nepaulese Government demands compensation for its subjects. The two Chinese Ampas or Imperial Residents at Lhassa have attempted to mediate, proposing that one-fourth of the damage occasioned should be made good by the Chinese Government, one-fourth by the Lhassa Government, and one-fourth by the Debang monks, and that the plundered traders should be content to bear the loss of the remaining fourth. Nepaul rejected this proposal, and sent an officer to demand full restitution. This officer was seized and detained by the Debang monks. Napaul has now proposed that representatives of both Governments should meet at the frontier and try to come to terms. It is hoped that matters may thus be peacefully arranged. Meanwhile, the Nepaulese are strengthening their frontier forts."

UPON this, the *Times* remarks:—"The threatened dispute between Nepaul and Tibet in consequence of the plundering of the Nepaulese merchants at Lhasa some few months ago is not the first occasion on which these neighbours have found cause of disagreement, although the provocation formerly arose less from the exactions of the Tibetans than from the turbulence of the Goorkhas. It will, perhaps, be remembered that the Goorkhas invaded Tibet in the year 1791, defeated the national forces, and plurdered the wealthy lamasery of Teshu Lumbo. It may also not be forgotten that the Chinese Emperor Keen Lung sent a large army to the relief of the Tibetans, and that in the following year his general inflicted several defeats on the Goorkha army, and dictated terms of peace within a day's march of Khatmandu. From that time to the present the Goorkhas have sent tribute-bearing missions at due intervals into China, and have kept the peace with an exception to be narrated, on the Himalayan frontier. The further discomfiture inflicted upon them during the war with the English in 1816 had no doubt something to do with their continued observance of the terms exacted by the Chinese army. But in 1854 disputes very similar to those reported by our Correspondent yesterday arose between the Khatmandu durbar and the authorities of Tibet. The tribute embassy of 1852 had been treated in a very unceremonious manner; and merchants from Nepaul had been subjected to many injuries and acts of injustice at Lhasa without being able to obtain redress from either the Chinese officials or the lamas.

Jung Bahadur, who had then fully established his authority in Nepaul made some attempt to obtain redress without appealing to arms; but finding that his representations were treated with contemptuous silence, and believing that the Chinese were too much occupied by their domestic trobles to pay any heed to what was happening on the Himalaya, he resolved to invade Tibet and to assert the dignity and rights of his Government. Moreover, he had the practical object in view of recovering some districts south of the Kirong and Kuti Passes which had been appropriated by the Chinese in 1792 and then assigned by them to the lamas of Lhasa. Active hostilities did not commence until the year 1855, when it was computed that the Goorkhas had more than 55,000 men in the field, with about 40 pieces of artillery. The Goorkhas were generally successful in the encounters that were fought for the possession of the passes, but the Tibetans made a vigorous defence of nine days at the fort of Gunta, and then effected their retreat with little loss. However, the Goorkhas overcame all the resistance they met with, and seized without opposition the strong fort which the Chinese had erected on the plain of Tengri Maidan, where they had gained one of their victories in the war of 1792. Here the Goorkha general declared that he felt able to 'resist the attacks of the whole Chinese army.' Negotiations followed these early successes. Jung Bahadur stated his terms—the cession of the passes and a large indemnity. The Chinese Amban replied with the *maximum* he could concede—no cession of territory and a small indemnity to be paid by the Tibetans. If the Nepaulese refused these terms, the Amban swore with an oath seven times repeated, Dr. Oldfield tells us in his 'Sketches of Nipal,' to bring down a large Chinese army to ravage Nepaul, destroy its capital, and carry its king before the Celestial Emperor in his most angry mood. To give point to this menace, a large Tartar and Tibetan force surprised a Goorkha detachment at Kuti, slaughtered 700 of them, drove the survivors from the field, and captured all their guns and supplies. Large bodies of Tibetans and mountaineers appeared at different points, and although a victory was subsequently obtained at Kuti, it was clear that the campaign was not likely to be of the easy and profitable character imagined. This untoward result led, among other things, to the temporary withdrawal of Jung Bahadur from the office of Minister, and when operations were finally suspended during the Mutiny the Khatmandu durbar accepted the compensation offered by the Chinese—two lakhs of silver rupees—and the position reverted to the *status quo ante*. We recall these circumstances now with a view of showing the difficulties and inconvenience that would arise from an outbreak of hostilities between these neighbours; and the Goorkha Government should remember that, even when China did not actively interfere, it derived no tangible advantage from proceeding to extremities with the Tibetans. This is certainly an occasion when all the influence of our Resident at Khatmandu should be exerted for the attainment of a speedy settlement of this difference, which otherwise may have unforeseen results."

A SHOWMAN'S PROFITS.

IN the Middlesex Sheriff's court on November 5, before Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell and a special jury, "Zibach v. the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railway companies" came on for the amount of compensation to be assessed for the claimant's premises, which were required for railway purposes by the above named companies.—Mr. Philbrick, Q.C., and Mr. Mayhew appeared for the claimant; Mr. Webster and Mr. Freeman for the railway companies.—Mr. Benedict Zibach, the claimant, sworn, stated that he was the owner of premises situate in Whitechapel-road and Baker's-row, which the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railway companies wanted for the purpose of the extension of their line. He was a Swiss, and came to London in 1859 as a waiter. In 1873 he took up a building lease of the above-mentioned premises for 80 years, at a ground rent of 41*l.* The witness produced builders' bills, which he had paid to the amount of 2,329*l.* He had also paid the Board of Works 140*l.* for the cellarage attached to the premises, and had expended 164*l.* on machinery and fittings. He had carried on various businesses on the above-named premises. He was a mineral water manufacturer in the summer, a barber carried on business on the second floor, a photographic studio was at the top of the house, and he exhibited living curiosities during the winter. Three years ago, a little before Boxing Day, he bought a talking machine from the Stereoscopic company for 12*l.* He took it home, overhauled it and subsequently exhibited it in the Whitechapel-road, and took 15*l.* in pennies on Boxing Day, paying about 10*s.* for "two chaps" to work it (laughter.) In November last he exhibited a fat boy and a skeleton, realising 12*l.* a month. The following year he gave them room for an exhibition, found the gas and received half the takings, his share being 15*l.* per week. He also exhibited a giant and a giantess and two dwarfs at half takings, for six weeks, from which he made nearly 42*l.* A snake charmer produced a similar amount. Then he had some marionnettes, which brought him in an additional, 15*l.* per week. He often had four shows going at once, and generally two. The net annual profit of his mineral waters was about 450*l.*, the greatest part being consumed on the premises. The photographs he did himself, and made 9*d.* in the shilling out of them, or from 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* per week. From the barber's business he cleared every week over 1*l.* His custom in respect of the show business was to let the curiosities have the room and gas, and he got half the receipts, his wife taking the money.—In cross-examination, witness said he calculated he cleared 600l. a year from everything, but had no banking account—never had, and was not going to say how much he had saved, or where it was.—In re-examination, he stated that he had lost 220l. over a lawsuit, and had paid 130l. for a patent for improvements in stoppers to bottles for mineral waters. He would not give 30l. a year for the best house on the opposite side of the road for his purposes.—By the Jury: He had had losses, and had lost more than 70l. within the last six months over horseracing.—The wife of the last witness also gave evidence, and stated that one of the exhibition-rooms alone would hold 10s. or 12s. worth of people at one time, at "a penny a turn." There were three shows last winter—in the front shop, back shop, and basement. The shows usually commenced about 11 or 12 in the day, got slack in the afternoon, and lively towards six o'clock, running on then to 11 o'clock at night.—Edwin Bentley Haynes, surveyor and valuer, gave evidence on behalf of the claimant, and stated that from an analysis he had made he found the gross total of the takings of 1880 amounted to 1,835l. 14s. 9d. The profits were 451l. from the shows, 85l. from the hair-dressing, 167l. from the photographic business, wholesale mineral water business 215l., retail 284l.; from which had to be deducted 250l., the estimated rental value of the premises, and other items, leaving a net profit of 700l.—Michael Davis, a showman, said he had been "in the purfession" for three-and-thirty years, and had exhibited marionettes at Mr. Zibach's, where he took 14l. per week. He had alsoexhibited at the Royal Aquarium and before her Majesty at Windsor Castle (laughter).—Seth Ellis, another showman, said he had exhibited the Canadian twin sisters last year at Mr. Zibach's for six weeks, and considered the position an excellent one by reason of the number of people who came from the Bethnal-green-road, Mile-end, and Stepney.—Mary Watson, a very intelligent lady, said she weighed over 30 stone and had exhibited at M. Zibach's with her mother, whose height was 6ft. 3in., and had taken about 30l. per week.—The case was continued on Tuesday.—A number of surveyors were called on either side, whose estimates of the rental value of the premises (rated at 105l.), ranged from 160l. to 250l. a year, while their estimates of the total value of the property ranged from 2,160l. on the part of the railway companies to 3,792l. on the part of the claimant; and, in addition to the latter amount, Mr. Philbrick asked for three years' purchase of the net profits, 600l. or 700l. a year. The amount offered in settlement by the railway companies was 2,800l. The value of the fittings was eventually agreed at 150l.; and counsel having addressed the jury on behalf of their respective clients, a learned judge delivered an exhaustive summing up, and the jury gave a verdict for 3,985l., including everything.

In an article *apropos* to the above case, the *Daily Telegraph* gives the following particulars about shows and show people:—"There was lately, at Baltimore, in America, a bride weighing five hundred and seventeen pounds. Her name was Blanche Gray, and her age 'sweet seventeen.' Not quite a month ago, in a show situated in the Bowery, New York, the son of a local butcher, a young Adonis of sixteen, swore, solemnly and publicly, to cherish and protect, until death did them part, the blushing Blanche. There was a large audience, and because the bridegroom was ridiculously coy, and the officiating clergyman disgracefully drunk, the performance dragged somewhat. At length, the marriage ceremony being concluded, the Bowery Adonis, forgetting that the eyes of the spectators were upon him, walked round and round his wife, amazed, affrighted, and apparently fatigued with the exercise. No wonder that a person described as the 'handsome man' of the Exhibition harangued the multitude to the effect that marriage was 'a solemn job,' and that a man who wedded a maiden thirty-six stone thirteen pounds ought to be a good sprint runner, so as to enable him to make the circuit of his 'missus' to see if her dress were all right before they went out for a walk. The eye-witness who describes the scene tells how the clown of the company performed all kinds of antics when the best man proposed a toast while the bridegroom circumnavigated the lady, and how the officiating clergyman, being seized with a fit of hiccoughing in the midst of a vinous and complimentary oration, was pulled back by his coat tails, and how the males among the audience, with a wild halloa, stormed the platform and embrace the bride. All this and more is handed down to posterity through the columns of the newspaper press; but we learn nothing of the bride's sentiments. We perceive that the marriage was one of convenience, to oblige the showman. If the poor creature was happy in her new condition her joy was destined to be of short duration, for a few days after her wedding she died—of fatty degeneration of the heart. So ended her brief career, remarkable only in one respect—that she was fat. . . . The evidence in Zibach's case shows that it is more profitable to be fat and a female than to charm snakes or pull the strings of marionnettes for a living. Zibach's plan with the show people is marked by a simplicity common to great ideas. He gives the room and the gas, and shares in the takings, share and share alike; and to avoid the necessity for keeping a staff of clerks Madame presides at the pay-box. A giant, a giantess, and two dwarfs he reckons will bring to his personal treasury some seven pounds a week, and a snake-charmer is worth about the same to him. Fat boys and living skeletons are less popular in Whitechapel, where their exhibition cannot be depended on to yield the landlord more than twelve pounds a month. For a really paying exhibit the fat lady takes the pas. A fat lady's income may enable her to live luxuriously, so to speak, on the fat of the land; but is she, therefore, happy? May she not envy the less affluent snake-charmer or the comparatively impecunious living skeleton? With the aid of pillows and other padding, the latter can make up so as to appear in private life without attracting an undue share of attention, and the former is free of all companies, provided he leave his attached reptiles at home. It is the fate of greatness to be solitary, as the fat lady finds to her sorrow. Her profession of adiposity is after all not too well paid, considering the abnormal largeness of her appetite and the quantity of stuff necessary to make her a gown. After all is said, the fate of the fat lady ought not to excite envy. Adiposity apart, it would not be pleasant, even in America, to be married in public by a drunken parson to an unwilling spouse, the sham cheque and the mock chain notwithstanding. That Mr. Zibach's tenant, Miss Mary Watson, is 'a very intelligent lady' we take the reporter's word for; but, even when joined to uncommon mental gifts, thirty stone of solid flesh is a heavy burden to bear. Possibly Mary would prefer to be a little more foolish if only she were a little less fat.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

424-81—R. M. Sayani and Smith and F.—Thakersey Dewraj and others vs. Hurbum Nursey and others—Tobin and R., Macfarlane and E—Part heard.
191-83—Shapurjee and T.—The New Piece-goods Bazaar Co. vs. Tribhowandas Jugjiwandas—Macfarlane and E.
71-83—Jefferson, B. and D.—Dossabhoy Burjorjee vs. Jewanjee Jamasjee—Macfarlane and E.
348-82—Tobin and R.—The London, B. and M. Bank vs. the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mundlik and another—R. M. Sayani.
17-83—Tobin and R.—Chowa Kurin Killote Koonjee, &c vs. Ashabai and others—Khunderao M. and Hore C. and B.
99-76—A. F. Turner—Ashabai vs. Chova Kurrin Killote Koonjee, &c.—Tobin and R., and B. and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

528-81—Tyabji and D.—Khudizabeebee and others vs. Jetha Dewji and others—Crawford and B.—Part heard.
21-82—Thakurdas and D—Thackersey Purshotum vs. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee and another—Ardeshir and H.
462-82—Macfarlane and E.—D.S. Kemp vs. Manockjee Cursetjee Shroff and others—J. C. Cama.
525-81—Macfarlane and E.—Jafferji Abdoolally vs. Abdool Hoosein Dawoodbhoy—M. M. Munshi.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)
For investigation of pauperism.

469-82—In person—Cooverbai and others vs. Roychund Futta and others—Bomanji and H.—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

8-82—J. C. Cama—Heerji Vussonji and another vs. Vulubdas Hurjiwandas and others—C. and B. Pestonjee K., and in person—Part heard.
9-82—J. C. Cama—Heerji Vussonji and another vs. Vadilal Sakurchund.—Crawford and B., Pestonji K., and in person.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS

(*N. W. Provs. and Oudh Gazette.*)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

In supersession of Notification No. 2959, dated 22nd Aug. 1883, Mr. W. Duthoit, C.S., D.C.L., Offg. Judl. Commr., Oudh, special leave on urgent private affairs to Europe for 3 months and 11 days, from 7th Dec.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Govr. and Chief Commr. is pleased to make the following appointments in the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

Mr. J. W. Schofield to be Lieut. in a Company, Mr. J. W. W. Welsh to be Lieut. in B Company, Mr. A. A. Angelo to be Lieut in C. (Cadet) Company, Rev. A. G. Luckman to be Hony. Chaplain of the Corps.

Mr. E. Parsons to be Lieut. in the Benares detachment of the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Battalion.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Govr. and Chief Commr. is pleased to accept the resignation of his commission in the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps by Lieut. J. A. Ryan.

The Hon'ble the Lieut. Govr. and Chief Commr. is pleased to accept the resignation of his commission in the Benares detachment of the Gazipur Volunteer Rifle Battalion by Lieut. H. W. Reynolds.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. E. Parry, Exec. Engr. 1st Grade, will, on return from furlough be posted to the charge of the Jhansi Provincial Div.

Capt. G. H. Bellasis, Exec. Engr. 3rd Grade, will, on relief by Mr. W. E. Parry, Exec. Engr. be employed on special duty in connection with the restoration of tanks in the Jhansi div.

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MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 27.*)

The R. Hon. the Secy. of State for India has granted Mr. F. E. Gibson, of the Civil Service, an extension of sick leave for six months.

Mr. J. Twigg., to act as Head Assist. to the Collr. and Magte of the Dist., Trichinopoly, during the absence of Mr. Winterbotham on leave.

The services of Surgn. W. G. King, M.B., Actg. Assist. Physician, General Hospital, Madras, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept. from date of relief by Surgn. C. J. McNally, M. D.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Council of H. E. the Govr. of Fort St. George for the purpose of making Law and Regulations will meet at the Council Chamber in Fort St. George on Tuesday, the 4th Dec.

Capt. A. Howlett, M. S. C., Actg. Assist. to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to act also as Commandant of the Resident's Escort.

The following postings are ordered:—Mr. F. W. Ashpitel, Assist. Engr. Second Grade, to the Fifth Circle, for employment in the South Arcot Divn.

Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Ex. Engr., First Grade, to be Engr.-in-C., Nellore Tirupati Railway.

Mr. E. A. Lesmond, Ex. Engr., Third Grade, Nellore Railway Divn.

Mr. G. A. Anderson, Ex. Engr., Forth Grade temporary rank, to Tirupati Railway Divn.

Mr. H. A. D. Wathen, Assist. Engr., Second Grade, to Nellore Railway Divn.

Mr. A. V. Heath, Assist. Engr., Second Grade, to Triupati Railway Divn.

The Commissary General has granted privilege leave of absence to Capt. B. T. M. Gompertz, Depy. Assist. Commissary-General, for sixty days, from 7th Nov.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—

Lieut.-Col P. D. Henderson, C. S. I. Cavalry Resident 2nd Class, and General Supt. of Oberations for the supersession of Thuggee and Dacoity.—Arrived at Bombay on the 7th Nov.

Lieut.-Col. J. McMullin, S. C., Wing Comdr., 11th Regt. N. I.—Arrived at Bombay on the 13th Nov.

Major H. A. Yates, General-List, Cavalry, Sqdn. Comdr., 3rd Regt. L. C. arrived at Bombay on the 13th Nov.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her M.'s approval:—

Major H. W. H. Cox, having completed twenty-six years' service to be Lieut.-Col dated 20th Nov. 1883.

With the sanction of the Govt. of India Surgn.-Major W. S. Fox, I. M. D., is appointed to act as Examiner, Medical and Fund Accounts, Madras, during the employment of Surgn.-Major Macrae on other duty.

Major W. M. Scharlieb, Madras Volunteer Guards commanded the Corps from 23rd Oct. to 16th Nov.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmatin of the R. Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—Lieut. E. L. Holloway, Oxfordshire L. I., Wing Officer, 4th Regt. N. I. (Pioneers). 26th April 1882.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe:—Major H. C. Hamilton, General List Infantry Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, arrived at Bombay on 20th Nov.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Major-Genl. H. N. D Prendergast V. C., B. Commanding the British Burmah Divn. Capt. G. C. Donald and Battn., Royal Fusiliers, to be Aide-de-Camp dated 31st May 1883.

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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up several Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
SOLE SUCCESSORS
"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE."

ON SHOW THIS DAY.

WE have JUST RECEIVED a large Consignment of the undermentioned GOODS, having been purchased by our buyer in Paris at UNDER MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. Our numerous constituents and the public in general shall share the advantage.

We offer the articles as follows:—

	Per yard. Rs.	a.
Beaded Laces of the latest style and shades at	0	15
Black, White, Cream, Coffee, and other coloured Silk, Cotton Vermicelle, Spanish Ficelle, real and other Laces from (4 ANNAS T 'O)	12	14
French Printed Indian Muslins, in all new shades and latest designs, in small and large pieces to suit purchasers—these are marked at the excessively low price of	1	2
French Fancy Striped Barége of various shades at	1	4
French Fancy Embroided Barége of various shades at	1	12
French all Woollen Fancy Beigè and Checks at	1	10
French Printed Batiste	0	15
French Embroided Batiste, very handsome, new patterns	1	6
French all Silk (Gaze de grenade) of various shades, the latest leading Paris fashion, offered at the low price of	4	6
French all Silk and Plush Crêpe de Chine brodè and different designs of shades, another leading Paris Fashion Novelty ... ... Rs. 5-15 and	6	15

An inspection is kindly solicited as such goods at such low prices have never been seen n our Bombay Market before.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
ESPLANADE ROAD, & CHURCH GATE ST.
CARNAC ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET &
EAST ST. POONA.
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BOLTON & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.
FRESH ARRIVAL.

Chocolate Cream.
" Dragees.
" Almonds.
Pralines.
Naugats.
Fancy Chocolate in boxes.
Avelines.
Liquer Comfits.
Chocolate Pestiles.
Jujibes.
Crystalized Apricots.
" Cherries.
" Greengages.
" Oranges.
Crystalized Angelica.
" Strawberries.
" Assorted Frui
Cheese Stilton.
" Gruyere.
" Double Gloster.
" Chedder.
Muscatel Raisins in Cartoons.
Smyrna Figs in Boxes.
French Fancy Biscuits.
Assorted Fancy Biscuits by Huntley and Palmer.
French Sweets in bottles.
&c., &c.

BOLTON & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE RINGS
RUBY HALF-HOOP RINGS.
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WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.
NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
1, East-street, POONA.
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MRS. LAKE begs to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and the Mofussil the arrival of a large and varied Stock of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS

suitable for the approaching Season. The above have been selected personally by Mrs. LAKE from the leading Houses of London and Paris. *Price Lists on Application.*

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for making up Dresses.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E .

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1. Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£220,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

NOTICES.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sentpost free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta

WILLIAM RAINBOW, late of Bombay, at present carrying on business as Engineer and Commission Agent at No. 3, Boyle Street, Luton, in the County of Bedford, England, begs to notify that he has established a Commission Agency business for all private and public information that might be required from England by residents in India. With the advantage of 30 years' practical experience as an Engineer in England, India and America, he is prepared to inspect any machinery prior to shipment or purchase.

All commissions with which he may be intrusted will meet with careful and immediate attention at the following charges, exclusive of second-class railway fare for the different parts travelled over.

Private and public information of every kind, £1-1 per day for business not exceeding 10 days. Special terms for longer periods, at greatly reduced rates for special or private matters.

Inspection of machinery in small lots of £50 to £100 in value, 7½ per cent.; from £100 to £300, 5 per cent.; from £300 to £500, 3 per cent. commission.

Special contracts made for larger consignments

All communications should be as plain and definite as possible and sent direct to the above address so as to ensure an immediate and positive reply.

Messrs. SWIFT and FARROW, Public Accountants, Bombay, have been authorised to receive and collect all accounts and commissions due to the abovenamed Wm. Rainbow.

KANGRA TEAS.
THE LANODE, SUNSAL, AND SULAH (LATE SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.

WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.

RETAIL PRICES:

Orange Pekoe	Rs.	1	8	0
Imperial Mixture	"	1	4	0
Pekoe Souchong	"	1	0	0

Orders over 50 lbs. on reduced scales.

LANODE & SUNSAL TEA CO., PALUNPORE.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
ROGERS & CO. BYCULLA & FORT.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
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BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street. London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, S. [illegible] ANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co Calcutta.
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TREACHER [illegible] and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
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AGENTS FOR T [illegible] AUX and Co.; SCOTT,
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MASCURINE [illegible] OON,
AGENT FOR RAN [illegible] HALL.
THE RANGOON MEDICA [illegible]

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP.
INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for fe [illegible] verishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10. at [illegible] Druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

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No. 9, HUMMUM TREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

£500 PAYABLE AT AGE 50.—*The whole amount payable earlier in event of Death before age 50.*

EXAMPLES—

If commenced at age 20 this costs	Rs. 16-12-8 per mensem
at age 30	Rs. 24- 2-0
at age 40	Rs. 48- 5-4

This form of Provision forms an excellent SAVINGS FUND for small Fixed Sums out of Indian Pay, and is open to all persons of sound health and constitution.

Full information on application to SECRETARY STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.
Aug. 1883.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder		in kegs of 25 lbs.	per kegs.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Agents.
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881.

A. H. CREET & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, CAWNPORE.

WE are SUPPLYING the neatest, the cheapest, and the strongest LEATHER GOODS in India. Write to us for Harness, Saddles, Portmanteaux, Machine Beltings, Regimental and Police Accoutrements, and Boots; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and for all other descriptions of Leather Goods.

Price List free on application.

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"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,300,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs.	10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL................	"	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL................	"	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	"	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL................	"	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	"	3,750,000
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The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..	Rs.	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1867......................£300,680
" 1882......................£944,265

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,5?1	17	2		1877	£3,758,042	19	7
1872	£2,318,210	14	5		1882	£4,842,054	14	3

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

"ROUGH ON RATS."
CLEARS OUT RATS, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. As. 6. p. 1. Druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay General Agents.

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ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
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CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MORTAR MILLS,
FIXED OR PORTABLE.
ROAD ROLLERS,
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BRIDGES,
IRON ROOFS & FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,
FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

IMPORTERS OF
ENGINES
AND
BOILERS,
ROLLED BEAMS,
MACHINE TOOLS, &c.
Always in Stock,
ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,
Jowitt's Files and Steel of special quality.
PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES.
Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.
WROUGHT & CAST IRON PIPES, & FITTINGS.

RIPON IRON-WORKS, BOMBAY.

FREEDOM FROM FUSIL OIL.
Peculiar Speciality in Bottles and Cases, Breakage prevented,
Patent Rights reserved.

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LEITH, (ESTABLISHED 1745.)

Consign for sale, by the Representatives of the Wine Trade in India, their

GRAND OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.

RS. 26 PER DOZEN.
Apply to

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

The Oldest Established Wine Merchants in India,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BOMBAY CASH PRICE LIST.

BORDEAUX—Red.	Rs.	a.
Chateau Lafite } After Dinner	34	8
Chateau Mouton } Wines	34	8
Chateau Larose | Dinner	23	0
St. Julien | Wines	21	4
St. Estephe, a favourite	16	0
Medoc, Breakfast Wine	13	8
Petit Medoc, Bombay bottled	10	0
BORDEAUX—White.		
Barsac	19	0
Graves	15	8
BURGUNDY—Red.		
Chambertin	33	0
Volnay, strongly recommended	22	8
Beaune, soft delicate flavour	19	4
Macon, a genuine Beaujolais	19	4
BURGUNDY—White.		
Chablis, light pleasant Wine	17	12
Vermouth	19	4
CHAMPAGNE.		
"Royal Charter"	55	8
Finest Dry Sparkling	54	8
" per hamper of 24½ pints	33	0
Saumur, Finest Sparkling	25	8

PORT.	Rs.	a.
OldCrusted (some years in bottles)	36	4
Invalids' delicate, Gold Capsule..	26	4
A good full Wine, Red	19	4
Spanish Port, Green	14	8
Sacramental St. Martins	23	0
" Tinta Francisca	29	8
SPARKLING & STILL GERMAN WINES, &c.		
Hock Sparkling Rudesheimer	32	8
Moselle, Non Pareil, finest	43	0
Rudesheimer, Mellow	29	8
Hochheimmer, fine-flavoured	24	4
Laubenheimer, Light	19	4
Carlovitz (Selected)	19	4
SHERRY AND MADEIRA.		
Amontillado, A. 1	38	12
Amontillado, Choice & Superior.	36	12
Amoroso, full-flavoured soft pale	28	4
Montilla, extra pale & very dry.	27	4
Vino Puro, very pale, dry.	25	4
Manzanilla, light & very dry	22	0
Vino de Pasto, pale dry	20	0
Marsala, virgin pale	16	12
Madeira, E. I., very superior	37	12
Madeira, direct, excellent Wine.	32	8

WHISKY AND COGNAC.	Rs.	a.
* Blue Capsule, "a capital peg Brandy"	27	0
** White Capsule delicate flavour	29	8
*** Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft, Pale	32	12
**** Black Capsule, old, pale, Superior	37	8
Dry Gin	22	4
Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	37	0
Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	31	12
Whisky, Scotch, fine old pure...	23	0
Whisky, Irish, fine old pure	23	0
Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	18	0
Whisky, Scotch, Napier Johnston's	24	12
Whisky "Usher's Glenlivet".	21	0
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curaçao, Orange and White	49	0
Chartreuse Green, per bottle	7	0
Do. Yellow do.	6	0
Benedictine	68	12
Maraschino de Zaza, best	51	4
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	38	12
Lime Juice Cordial	13	0
Cyder	6	8
BASS'S CHANPAGNE ALE AND GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT.		
The Bull-Dog Brand..		8
" Pints		12

N.B.—These Brands may be had of all Wine Merchants.
PINTS of several of above Rs. 2 extra per case of 2 dozen.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers cleaned.
Chronometers repaired.
Chronometers rated.*
Chronometers supplied on hire.†
Sextants adjusted.
Index and Horizon Glasses re-silvered.
Agates in Compasses re-placed.
Barometers repaired, and glass tubes re-placed, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced European Assistants are employed in this branch, and we guarantee all repairs executed by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

* We take our observations from an astronomical Regulator of the highest Standard giving a mean variation of 1, 4 seconds per month; checked weekly with the time-ball.

Our charge for rating a Chronometer is the same as the Observatory's—Rs. 5. We undertake to send for Chronometers on board and to return them on board with the greatest possible care.

† A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid rates always ready for delivery.

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PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS

PRICE LIST OF PIANOFORTES.

	Rs.
THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid mahogany, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison treble,	450
THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, entire iron frame extending over pin plank, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble.	500
THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO, screwed and secured solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale	650
SOLID CANADIAN WALNUT UPRIGHT GRAND, thoroughly screwed and secured, complete iron frame extending over pin plank, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale	725
A SIMILAR INSTRUMENT to above, but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves	800
SOLID DARK WALNUT Grand Square, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	650
SYMPATHETIC Grand Square, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves.	750
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, with a solid iron frame	800
THE "DRAWING-ROOM" GRAND, complete iron frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves	900
THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND, in solid Canadian walnut case, overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves	1,100
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart	1,300
THE "COLLARD and COLLARD" short IRON GRAND, in solid walnut, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered key-board	1,300

The largest stock of Pianos in India, always in hand, to select from.

Illustration of each Instrument can be had on application.

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By Appointment in Ordinary to H. E the Governor of Bombay; H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army; H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Resident at Hyderabad, the Commissioner, Central Provinces, &c.

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BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES:

BRIDE, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PUDDINGS, MINCE-MEAT, &c.

INDIAN OILMAN-STORES, BON-BONS, TORPEDOES, SWEETS, &c.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CONFECTIONERY.

PEARSE'S CELEBRATED CHRISTMAS PRIZE PACKETS, from 2 as. to 8 as. each.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

NOTE.—To prevent disappointment, please register your orders early.

SUPERFINE FLOUR FOR SHIP, DISTRICT AND HOUSEHOLD USE.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT,

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BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, CHOPS, STEAKS, &c.,
HOT FROM THE GRILL.

ICES, ICED DRINKS, TEA, COFFEE, WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

Superior Fresh-Ground Coffee, Annas 14 per lb.; In Tins, Re. 1 each.

J. PEARSE, Confectioner, Purveyor, and Public Caterer, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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EDMOND CHARPIE & Co
BOMBAY

ROBERT'S
PATENT

WATCHMAKERS, &c.,

MEADOW STREET,

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MAY CONFIDENTLY

RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING

STRONG, NEAT AND EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.

1. THE CELEBRATED ROBERT'S PATENT LEVER Keyless full-jewelled Watch, in strong neat Nickel-silver case, open-faced crystal front, as supplied with satisfaction to the *Indian State Railways* and *Her Majesty's Indian Army* ... **Rs. 25**
2. THE HUNTING SILVER PATENT LEVER ¾ plate full-jewelled Watch ... " **28**
3. THE HUNTING STERLING SILVER ENGLISH LEVER movement capped and jewelled Watch ... " **45**
4. THE HUNTING GOLD 18-Carat PATENT LEVER ¾ plate full jewelled Watch ... " **80**

All with two years' written guarantee, and forwarded free by Post to any part of India per V. P. Parcel.

EDMOND CHARPIE & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS, &c.,

MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

THE
SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,

HAVE a very large stock of Machines on hand of the following descriptions:—

TERMS:—Wholesale and Retail.
NOTE:—10 per cent. discount for Cash.

	Rs.
Singer's Hand Machine on Walnut Table	56
Singer's Foot Machine for Families, Milliners, &c.	78
Singer's Hand and Foot Machine for Families, Milliners, &c.	84
Singer's Medium for Tailors and Manufacturers	95
Singer's No. 2 and No. 4 for Shoe and Harness-makers	

They are with all latest improvements, complete with all accessories, and of reliable solid construction.

For Cash or by Monthly payments, called the Hiring System, with option of purchase.

PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

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WE are just in receipt of our first Consignment of BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS for the ensuing Season, per P. & O. s.s. Nepaul:—

	Rs.	A.
Black Felt Hats, newest shape, very best quality	9	8
Drab do. do.	9	8
Black Felt Hats 2nd quality	7	8
Drab do. do.	7	8

Terai Hats, Sun Hats, and Helmets of every description by the very best makers.

Ladies' Sun Terai and Riding Hats

Less 10 per Cent. Discount for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
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BY APPOINTMENT
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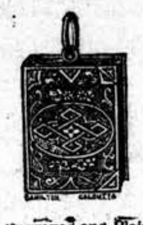
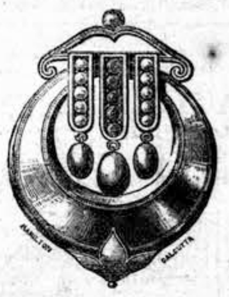
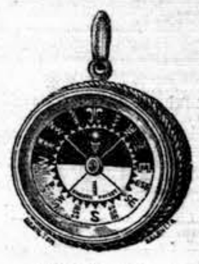
Next door to National Bank.

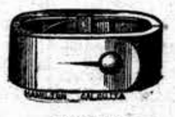


Engraved and Plain Book Lockets, Rs. 49 to 190.



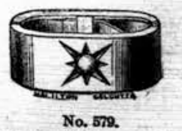


A great variety of Compasses from Rs. 14 to 62.

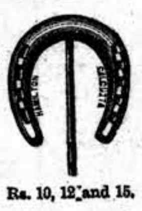


No. 577.
With Pearl Button......Rs. 42
" Ruby...... " 48
" Rose Diamond ...... " 60

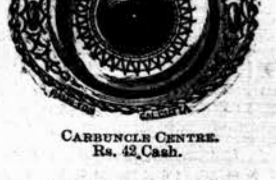
A newly-designed BROOCH and EARRINGS, set with Pearls and Rubies, or Emeralds or Turquoises.
All Gold, Rs. 72 Cash.
Gems Rs. 112, 100, 77.
BROOCH.



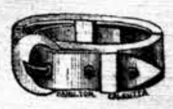
No. 579.
With Pearl Star ... ...Rs. 48
" Rose Diamond ... " 60
" Brilliant ... ... " 135



Rs. 10, 12 and 15.



CARBUNCLE CENTRE.
Rs. 42 Cash.



No. 571. Rs. 35
All GOLD.

27th October, 1883.

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WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS.

43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER.

WATCHES.

The following Illustrations represent but a very limited variety of our immense assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, the durability and excellent time-keeping qualities of which are attested to by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials from all parts of India.

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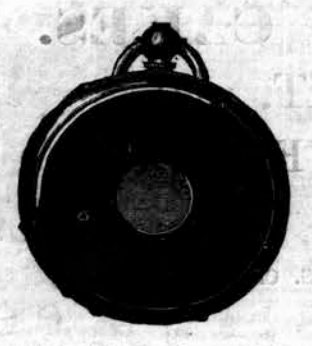
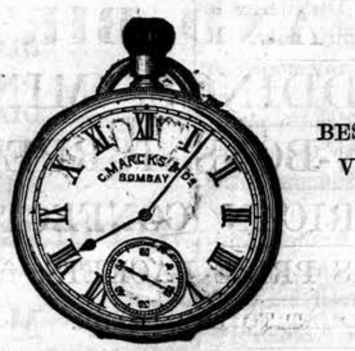


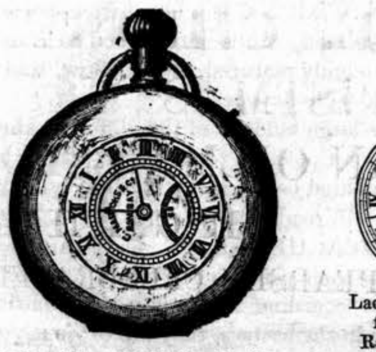
Silver Geneva Lever Watches at Rs. 30 and Rs. 40. English Lever Rs. 75. The above in Gold Rs. 110, Rs. 140, and Rs. 180.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

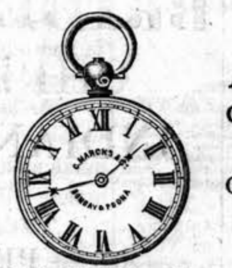


Keyless Silver Crystal-faced lever Watches at Rs. 50 to Rs. 110. The above in Gold Rs. 160, Rs. 245, and Rs. 400.

BEST POSSIBLE VALUE FOR MONEY.

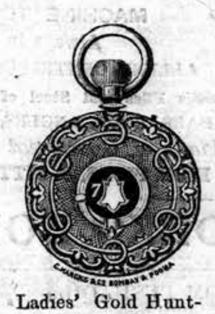


Keyless Silver Half-Hunting lever Watches at Rs. 60 to Rs. 140. The above in Gold Rs. 170 to Rs. 400.



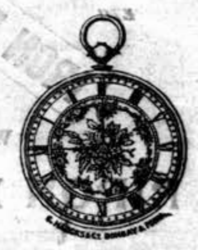
Ladies' Gold, Crystal-faced Watches Rs. 50 to Rs. 160. The same, but the strongest Watch in existence, from Rs. 190 to Rs. 220, with keyless action.

A BEAUTIFUL COMBINATION OF THE ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL



Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches Rs. 85 to Rs. 200. The same, but with keyless action, Rs. 160 to Rs. 300.

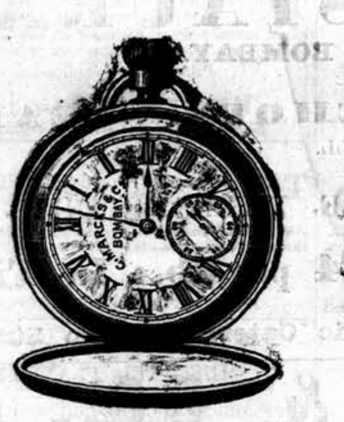
MARVELS OF MINUTE MECHANISM.



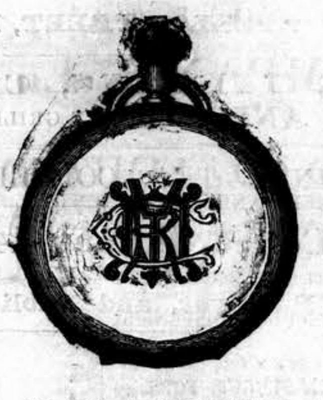
Ladies' Gold Open-faced Watches with Gold or white-enamelled dial, Rs. 60 and Rs. 95. The same with keyless action, Rs. 110 to Rs. 200.

REPAIRS

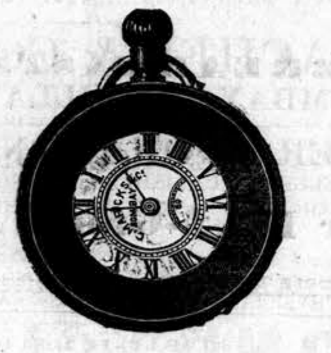
CAREFULLY EXECUTED BY THOROUGHLY TRAINED AND COMPETENT EUROPEAN WORKMEN.



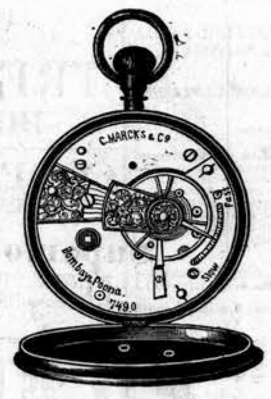
Silver Hunting Keyless lever Watch, a very high class article, Rs. 180. The above in Gold Rs. 375.



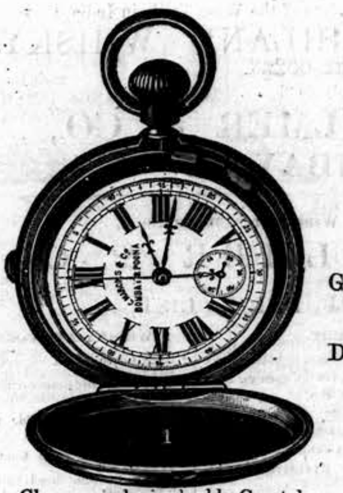
Silver Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watch, undeniably the best time-keeper for the price, Rs. 170. The above in Gold Rs. 340.



Silver Half-Hunting Keyless lever Watch, finest quality, Rs. 185. The above in Gold Rs. 380.



Chronometers in stout Silver cases Rs. 300 and Rs. 350. The above in solid Gold Rs. 425 to Rs. 600.



Chronographs in double Crystal cases with all three actions, Start, Stop and Back to Zero. None equal to this beautiful instrument. Silver Rs. 75 to Rs. 300. Gold Rs. 160 to Rs. 700.

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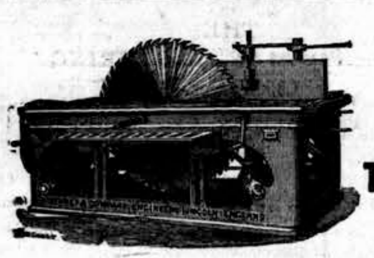

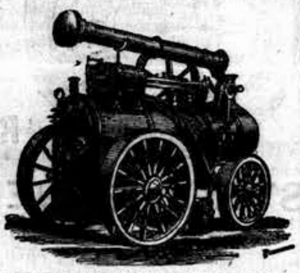

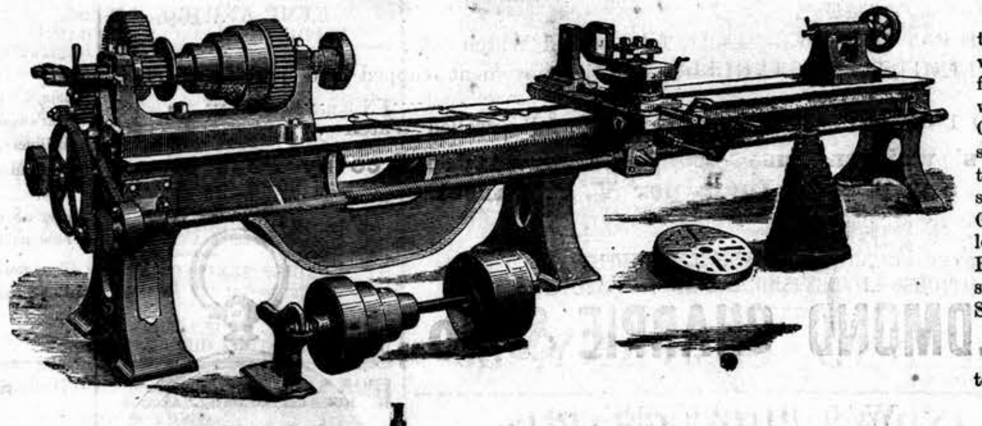

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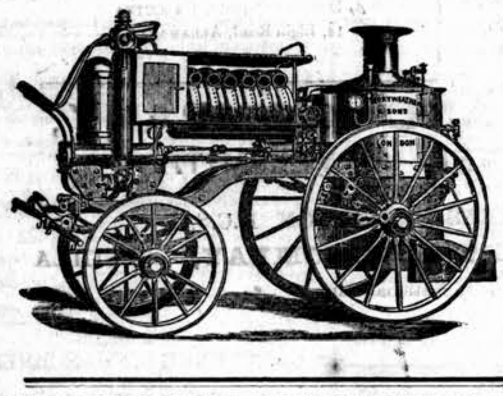
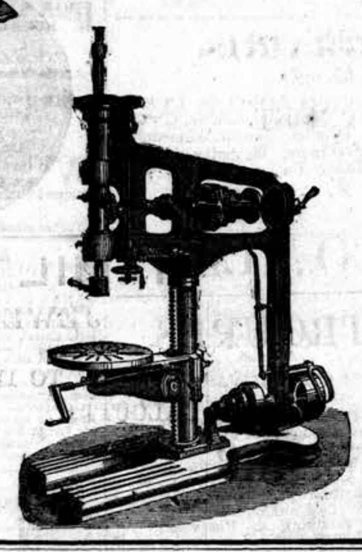
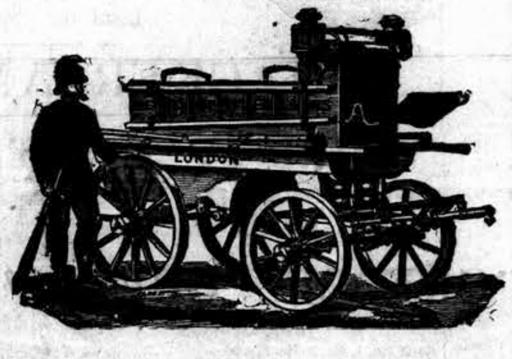
P.S.—Orders for Machinery executed throughout Europe and Great Britain through my Agents on the very lowest terms possible.







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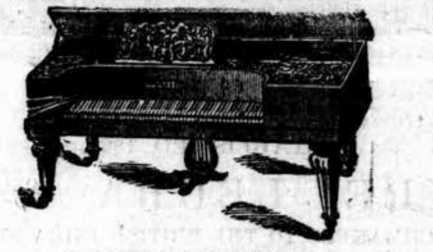

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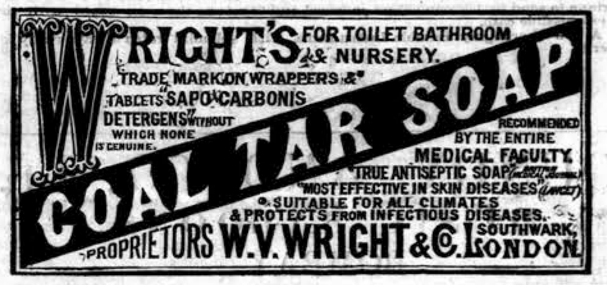

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READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another, and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

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☞ Full instructions for use accompany each bottle, together with numerous testimonials, which, besides giving details of almost miraculous cures, also declare INDRADYNE to be the best and the only never-failing remedy for Cholera.

All genuine labels and wrappers bear the Patentee's initials in red ink.

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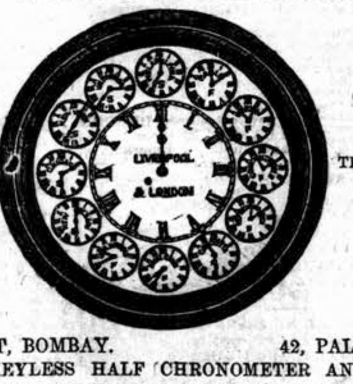

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